





ERRATA.

Page 23. line 37. read *Prebendam de Sedile*
in choro. line 38. read *Canonici in Herba.*
p. 316. line 8. read *The present Vice-Chancellor is*
Dr. Lloyd, Principal of *Jesus College*, ib.
l. 20. r. *The present Proctors are, Mr. John Mahey*
of *Merton College*, and Mr. Philip Clerk of
Mary Magd. College. p. 320. l. 26. r. Edmond
Hall, Mr. Crosthwait Principal. p. 329. l. 11.
r. Dr. Hen. Aldrich.

The Table.

Whitehall	308	
		W
		Wardrobe Office
	296	Westminster Abby
	306	Wine license
		Commissioners
	291	
		Ships
		Yards for building of
	174	

FINIS.

The Table:

Oxford Museum 325
 Oxford Philosophical So- ciety 328

P

Packet Boats 253
 Parliament Court 43
 Parliament Men 63 and 65 10
 Paper Office 25
 Patrons of Churches 183
 Pauls, London 300
 Pauls School 34
 Peculiar's Court 39
 Penance 255
 Penny-Post 252
 Post-Office 23
 Prebendary 276
 Prerogative Court 1
 Privy Council 7
 Privy Seals 328
 Philosophical Society at Oxford 328

R

Reader at Inns of Court 263
 Records in the Tower 226
 Rectors of Parishes 24
 River new 195
 Root d'Oleron 170
 Royal Society 346

Scotland 338
 Secretary of State 7
 Sexton or Clerk 27
 Signet Clerks 7
 Sheriffs of London 203
 Sheriffs of Counties 125
 Ships, a List 157
 Sergeants at Law 269
 Sergeants Inn 268
 Sergeants making 269
 Sion College 296
 Southwark 309
 Statues of K. Ch. I. and K. Ch. II. 301

S

Royal Societies List 353
 Their Council 359
 Royal Sovereign 154
 Royal Exchange 193

T

Thames River 194
 Tower of London 212
 Trade of London 196
 Treasury Officers 241

V

Vice Admiral 168
 Vicar General 312
 Universities 312
 Viter Barrester

W



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S. VII.
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THE
SECOND PART
OF THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
ENGLAND.

Together with divers
REFLECTIONS
UPON
The Antient State thereof.

BY EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE,
Doctor of LAWS.

The Twelfth Edition, with several Additions, and very many Alterations.

In Magnis voluisse sat est—

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In large small 8vo

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Printed for T. Cadell, in Little Britain, and
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TO HER
ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
Most Excellent, Illustrious
And PIOUS
PRINCESS,
The PRINCESS
ANNE
OF
DENMARK.

*This Twelfth Edition of the Second
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is most humbly Dedicated by the
AUTHOR,*

EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE.

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AND PRINCESS
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EDW. CHAMBERLAIN

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TO THE READER.

IN a former small Treatise, Intituled, *THE PRESENT RTATE OF ENGLAND*, The Author having given a Succinct Account of the *Government in General*, as it is *Monarchical*; and therein, of the *King, Queen, Princes, and Princesses of the Bloud*; of the *Great Officers of the Crown*; of the *Kings, Queens, and Duke of York's Courts*; of the *Three States of England, Clergy, Nobility, and Commons*, and of divers other Remarkables.

In this *Second Part* of the *Present State of England*, he hath endeavoured to describe, with the like Brevity, the *Particular Government of England, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military*: The several Courts of *Justice*, the Offices and Officers belonging thereunto; and (for the sake of *Foreigners*) to exhibite a particular Description of the Famous
City

To the Reader.

City of *London*, of the Two Renowned Universities, &c.

In Erecting such a Spacious and Various Edifice, the Spectator, at first view, will hardly conceive how much pains was bestowed in digging the Foundation, in raising Scaffolds, in finding, conveying, and fitting Materials, in contriving the *Architecture*, in removing the Rubbish, &c. Other *Builders* consult onely their own Brains, and the Dead, (that is, Books) whereunto access may be had at all Hours: But in this *Work*, the Living, and the choicest among them, were to be advised with; whereof some were far distant, others seldom at leisure, some unwilling to Communicate their Knowledge, others not at all affable.

However, if the *Reader*, reaping in few Hours, the Fruits of many Months labour, shall receive any content, the Author will not only be satisfied for this, but encouraged for another like Enterprize.

T H E



ANGLIÆ NOTITIA:

OR,

The Present State

OF

ENGLAND.

The Second Part.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of England in particular ; and
First, of the Kings most Honourable Privy-
COUNCIL.

TH E Government of England in parti-
cular, is either Ecclesiastical, Civil,
or Military, wherein the King is Su-
preme Governor in all Causes, and
over all Persons ; from him is derived all Au-
thority and Jurisdiction. He is *quasi intellectus*
Agens, Forma formarum, vel potius Mundi An-
glici Deus. And the *Primum Mobile* thereof;
Part. II. B from

from whence, all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called *Concilium secretum, privatum vel Continuum Regis Concilium*, which is a Court of such Antiquity and Honor, that it may be said to be higher than the highest Court of *England*, (as the Parliament is usually called) for our Parliaments are not only much younger, but also may truly be said to be the Productions of the Kings Privy-Council, as appears by the words of the Writ, for summoning of a Parliament. This is the highest Watch-Tower of the Nation, wherein the King, with all his good Sentinels, and Watchmen about him, takes a careful Survey of all his Dominions, and sometimes of all the Dominions of the World, as any of them have any Relation to His: where he consults and contrives how to protect his numberless Subjects, not only from Injuries amongst themselves, but from the wrongs and violences of all other Nations; where he doth consult and watch for the publick Good, Honor, Defence, Profit, and Peace of all his People.

Before the latter end of *Henry the Third*, *Quod provisum fuit per Regem & Concilium suum Privatum, sigilloque Regis confirmatum, procul dubio legis vigorem habuit*, saith *Spelman*.

The Primitive and ordinary way of Government in *England*, was by the King and his Privy-Council, and all our Kings have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Presidents, and the Judges of *England*, in some difficult cases, were not wont to give Judgment, until they had first consulted the King or his Privy-Council. Moreover the
Lords

Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oft-times transmitted Matters of high moment to the King and his Privy Council, as by long Experience and Wisdom, better able to judge of, and by Secrefie and Expedition, better able to transact some State-affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present, the King and his Privy-Council take Cognisance of few Matters, that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Justice, but only, as aforesaid, consult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not meddling with Matters that concern Freeholds, but matters of Appeal, and sudden Emergencies.

The Lords of the Privy-Council are, as it were, a part of the King, incorporate with him and his cares, bearing upon their Shoulders that great weight, that otherwise would lye wholly upon His Majesty; wherefore of such high value and esteem they have always been, that if a Man did but strike in the House of a Privy-Counsellor, or elsewhere in His Presence, he was grievously Fined for the same; and to conspire the death of any of them, was made Felony in any of the Kings Servants, within the *Cheque Roll*, and to kill one of them was High Treason.

A Privy Counsellor, though but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The substance of their Oath, is, That they shall, according to their power and discretion, Truly, Justly, and Evenly, Counsel and Advise the King, in all matters to be Treated in His Majesties Council; that they shall keep secret the Kings Counsel, &c.

By force of this Oath, and the custom of the Kingdom of *England*, a Privy-Counsellor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor so long, unless the King pleaseth.

There hath been usually a Lord President of the Kings Privy-Council; a Dignity of so high a Repute, that, by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth, he is to take place in publick, next to the Lord High-Treasurer of *England*: his Office was to speak first to Business, to report to His Majesty the Passages and State of Businesses, transacted at Council-Table. The last Lord President before this, was the Earl of *Shaftsbury*; he that is now Lord President of the Kings Privy-Council, is *John* Earl of *Radnor*.

To His Privy-Counsellors, the King of *England* may Declare, or Conceal from them, whatsoever he alone judgeth fit and expedient, *quæ in re* (saith the excellent *Sir Thomas Smith*) *absolutissimum est hoc Regnum Angliæ præ Venetorum Ducatu aut Lacedemoniorum Principatu.*

The King with the Advice of his Privy-Council, doth publish Proclamations, binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute, or Common-law.

In cases where the publick Peace, Honour, or Profit of the Kingdom, may be endangered for want of speedy redress, there the King with His Privy-Council, usually make use of an absolute power, if need be.

The Members of this most Honourable Council, are such, as his own free Will, and meer Motion, shall please to chuse, and are commonly Men of the highest rank, eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c. And
because

Part 2. OF ENGLAND.

5

because there are few cases of moment so Temporal, but that they may some way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore according to the general Rules of Policy and Government, which God himself ordained amongst his chosen People the *Jews*, the Privy-Council (as well as the Great Council of Parliament) is composed of Spiritual, as well as Temporal Persons, some of the Principal Bishops of *England* have in all times been chosen by His Majesty, to be of His Privy-Council; See the List in the first Part.

They are all to wait on His Majesty, and at Council-Board, sit in their Order, bare-headed, when His Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his opinion first, that so he may be the more free, and the King last of all Declares His Judgment, and thereby determines the Matter in Debate.

The time and place of holding this Council, is wholly at the Kings pleasure, but is most commonly held in the Morning, on Wednesday and Friday out of Parliament or Term-time, and in the Afternoon, in times of Parliament or Term.

A Council is seldom or never held without the presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England*, than in other Nations, take here this brief account.

The Kings of *England* had antiently but one Secretary of State, until about the end of *Henry* the Eighth his Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by two Persons, both of equal Authority, and both styled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those days, and some while after, they sat not at Council-Board, but having prepared their business in a room adjoyning to the

Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But Queen *Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that method was altered, and the two Secretaries took their places as Privy-Counsellors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since: and a Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of them at the least.

Their employment being of Extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable, both in the eyes of the King upon whom they attend every day, as occasion requires; and of the Subject also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most part lodged in their hands, to be represented to the King, and always to make dispatches thereupon, according to His Majesties Answers and Directions.

As for Forreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the Kingdoms and Nations, which have intercourse of Business with the King of *England*, into two grand Provinces; whereof each Secretary taketh one to himself, receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all Matters of home-Concern, whether, they relate to the publick, or to particular Persons, both the Secretaries do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c.

They have this special Honour, that if either of them be a Baron, he taketh place, and hath the Precedence of all other persons of the same Degree,

Degree, though otherwise by their Creation, some of them might have right to preceed him ; and a Knight in like manner, if he hath no other qualification.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the Kings Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the Kings charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it.

To shew how considerable their place is, their settled allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is little less than two thousand pounds Sterling *per annum*, to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they employ under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependance upon any other Power or Persons besides themselves.

They have the custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the Signet ; the use and application whereof, gives denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are four Clerks, who wait alternately by Moneths, and prepare such things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy Seal or Great Seal.

The present Principal Secretaries of State are.

The Rt. Honourable Sir. *Leoline Jenkins* Kt. and the Rt. Honourable *Robert Earl of Sunderland*, both Persons eminent for their Great Abilities and successfull Negotiations abroad, and no less for their considerable Services at home.

Their Chief Secretaries under them, are *John Cook*, Esq; and *Owen Wynne* Dr. of Laws,

Laws, Secretaries to Sir *Leoline Jenkins* ;
And *William Bridgman* and *John Montstephens*
Esqs; Secretaries to the Earl of *Sunder-*
land.

Waiting on the Privy-Council there are four
Clerks in Ordinary, who wait by Months, each
one ; he that comes in, is always a week before,
and a week after his Month, to assist there.

Their Office is to Read what is brought be-
fore the Council, and Draw up all such Orders,
as the King and Lords shall direct, and cause
them to be Registered.

The Clerks of the Council are these that follow.

Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the Bath.

Sir *Philip Lloyd*, Kt.

Sir *Thomas Doleman*, Kt.

Francis Guynn, Esq;

Two Keepers of the Council-Chamber, Fee to
each 45. l. viz. Mr. *Benjamin Coleing*, Mr. *Na-*
thaniel Cox, who is also Keeper of the Re-
cords of the Council.

These, upon occasion, are sent by Warrant
of the Lords of the Privy-Council, to fetch
any Person, under the degree of a Baron, and
to keep him prisoner in his House till further
Order.

Attending on the Secretaries, are the Clerks
of the Signet, or *Little Seal*, which is always in
the custody of the Secretaries, for Sealing the
Kings private Letters, and for all such Grants
as pass His Majesties Hands by Bill assigned.

Of these Clerks there are four.

Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the Bath.

Sidney Bear, Esq;

Nicholas Morrice, Esq;

William Trumull Dr. of Lawes.

These

These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Pension is 200 l. yearly; their Office is in *Whitehal*, they wait by Moneth, each of them three Months in a year. One of them always attends the Court, wheresoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council, prepare such Bills or Letters for the King to Sign, as not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office, all Grants, either prepared by the Kings Learned Council at Law, or by themselves, for the Kings Hand, when Signed, are returned, and there transcribed again, and that Transcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and Sealed, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord Privy Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy Seal upon it, which is prepared by the Clerks of that Seal, is sufficient for the payment of any Monyes out of the *Exchequer*, and for several other uses; but when the nature of the Grant requires the passing the Great Seal, then the Privy Seal is an authority to the Lord Chancellor, to pass the Great Seal, as the Signet was to the Lord Privy Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant: but in all three Offices, *viz.* Signet, Privy Seal, and Great Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King, hath these several ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also four Clerks of the Privy Seal, *viz.*

Sir Charles Bickerstaff, Kt.

John Matthews, Esq;

Thomas Watkins, Esq;

John Richards, Esq;

More of their Office is to be seen in Stat. 27. of Henry 8. worthy to be noted.

The present State

To this Office (in time when the Court of *Request* is in being) belongs the Sealing of all Commissions and other Processes out of that Court.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an antient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his charge, all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the Kings publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches, that pass through the Offices of the two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time transmitted into this Office, and here remain, disposed by way of a Library within His Majesties Palace of *White-hall*. This considerable Officer hath a fee of 160 l. *per annum*, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and is at present that very worthy Person, Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Kt. late one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

After the Kings most Honourable Privy-Council, that *Primum Mobile*, or rather that *Resort* or *Spring*, may be considered the *Great Wheels*, first moved by that *Spring*, which are the Convocation for the Ecclesiastical Government, and the Parliament for the Civil.

But for the better understanding of the Ecclesiastical Government, it will be expedient to premise somewhat of the Ecclesiastical Persons in *England*.

C H A P. II.

Of the Ecclesiastical Persons of England.

IN the Government of the Church of England, among the Ecclesiastical Persons Governing in the English Church, is, First the King of England, who is, as the Lawyers say, *Persona sacra & mixta cum Sacerdote*. The King is the Supreme Bishop of England; and at his Coronation, by a solemn Consecration and Unction, he becomes a Spiritual Person, Sacred and Ecclesiastical: for, as he hath put upon him *Corona Regni*, as an Emblem of his Kingship and Power in Temporals; so hath he *Stola Sacerdotis*, commonly called *Vestis Dalmatica*, as a *Levitical Ephod*, to signify his Priesthood and Power in Spirituals. He is Supreme Governor in all Causes, and over all Persons Ecclesiastical as well as Civil; is Patron Paramount of all Ecclesiastical Benefices in England, to whom the last Appeals in Ecclesiastical Affairs are made, who alone hath Power to nominate persons for all Bishopricks, and chief Dignities, as Deaneries, and some Prebends in the Church, &c. as more at large may be seen in the first Part of the *Present State of England*.

Next to the King in the Church-Government are the Bishops, whereof two are, called *Primats*, *Metropolitans*, or *Archbishops*; that is, Chief Bishops, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*, each of which have, besides their peculiar Diocesses, a Province consisting of several

veral Diocesses, and therein by Common-Law, a Prerogative of proving Wills, and granting Administrations, where the person dying had *bona notabilia*, that is, above $\text{5} \text{ l.}$ in divers Diocesses or Jurisdictions. Also, by Grants of several Kings, they have each one certain Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities in their own States.

Under these two Archbishops are Twenty six Bishopricks, whereof Twenty two are reckoned in the Province of *Canterbury*, and Four in the Province of *York*: So that there are besides the two Archbishops, Twenty four Bishops, all which have the Title of Lords, by reason of their Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks, and have Precedence over all other Barons both in Parliament and in other Assemblies: amongst these presides always the Bishop of *London*, who by antient Right is accounted Dean of the *Episcopal Colledge* of that Province, and by vertue thereof, is to signifie the pleasure of his Metropolitan, to all the Bishops of the Province, to execute his *Mandate*, to disperse his *Misives* on all emergency of Affairs, to preside in Convocations of Provincial Synods, during the necessary absence of the Metropolitan. Next to *London*, in Parliament, precedes *Durham*, and then *Winchester*: all the rest of the Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

The Function of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order*, he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*, he may dedicate Churches and Burying-places, may administer the Rights and Ceremonies of Confirmation, without whom none of these may be done.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; the *Ordinary* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop, in his own Diocese; the *Delegated*, is, what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom: For all Clergymen are in *England* (as anciently among Gods own People the *Jews*, and amongst the *Primitive Christians*, so soon as they were under Christian Emperors) judged fit to enjoy divers Temporal Honours and Employments: as,

First, To be in the Commission of the Peace, for who so proper to make and keep Peace, as they, whose constant duty it is to preach Peace? Who so fit as they, whose main business and study is to reconcile those that are at variance? And therefore since His Majesties happy Restoration, as well as before, divers grave discreet Divines have been made Justices of Peace, and thereby not only the poor Clergymen have been protected from the oppression of their causeless Enemies, but many differences have been composed without any Law-Suit, in a more Christian and less expensive way.

Secondly, to be of his Majesties Privy-Council, where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State-Matters, that will admit neither of delay, nor publication: And therefore after the pattern of that excellent Christian Emperor *Constantine* the Great, our good Kings, both before and since the Reformation, have always admitted some Spiritual Persons to their Council-Tables, and Closet Debates.

Thirdly, to be employed in Publick Treaties and Negotiations of Peace, and this both the
Ancient

Ancient and Modern Practice will justifie, that none have been more frequently and successfully used in such Messages, than the Ambassadors of Christ.

Fourthly, to enjoy some of the Great Offices of the Crown, as to be *Lord Chancellor*, *Lord Treasurer*, &c. And it hath been observed, that in the late Reign, when the Bishop of *London* was *Lord Treasurer*, that Office was executed with as much diligence, faithfulness, dexterity, and content to the Subject as well as to King, as ever it had been by his Lay-Predecessors.

In the ordinary Jurisdiction of a Bishop, as a Bishop, may be considered either the *Jurisdiction* it self, or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better execution of that *Jurisdiction*.

The *Jurisdiction* it self is established Partly by Statute-Law, as to Licence Physicians, Surgeons, and School-Masters; to unite and consolidate small Parishes, to assist the Civil Magistrates in execution of some Statutes concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs, to compel the payment of Tenths and Subsidies, due from the Clergy to the King.

Partly by Common-Law, as upon the Kings Writ to certifie the Judges touching legitimate and illegitimate Births and Marriages; to require upon the Kings Writ the burning of an obstinate Heretick, but this last hath been lately repealed; also to require the Kings Writ for imprisoning the Body of one that obstinately stands Excommunicated Forty days.

And Partly by Common and Ecclesiastical-Law together, as to cause Wills of the Deceased to be proved, to grant Administration of Goods of such as dye intestate, to give order for the

gathering and preserving of perishable Goods, where none is willing to administer, to cause account to be given of Administrations, to collate Benefices, to grant Institutions to Benefices upon Presentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of vacant Benefices, for the use of the Successors, to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church, to visit their particular Diocesses once in three years; and therein to inquire of the Manners, Carriages, Delinquencies, &c. of Ministers, of Church-Wardens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them, especially of those that profess themselves Physicians, Surgeons, School-Masters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hospitals, how they perform their several Duties and Trusts; also of all other professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresie, Errors against the Thirty nine Articles, Schism, Conventicles, absence from Divine Service, unlawful abstinence from the Sacrament; or else offending against Justice, as the delaying of the Legacies given to the Poor or Pious Uses, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church; taking the Usury beyond the rate allowed by Statute, Simony, Perjury, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any ones Chastity, Clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banns, the want of Parents consent, the want of Witnesses, which must be above two, or Marrying in a private place, in an undue time, before eight in the Morning, and after Twelve of the clock in the day.

Now,

Now, for the better executing of this *Jurisdiction*, the Law of *England* hath furnished the Bishops with a power of *Ecclesiastical Censures*, whereof some may be inflicted both upon Lay-men and Church-men, as Suspension from entering into the Church, or else from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunications, &c. Others may be inflicted only upon Ecclesiastical Persons, as Sequestration of their Ecclesiastical Profits, Suspensions, sometimes *ab Officio*, sometimes *a Beneficio*, *Deprivation*, and *Deposition*, which is sometimes verbal, by sentence pronounced against them, and sometimes real, by Degradation. Here note, That of all these Censures, Excommunication is never to be inflicted but only for Contumacy; as when a person being duly summoned, will not appear, or appearing, will not obey the Orders of the Bishop.

The Solemn manner of making a Bishop in England is as followeth.

When any Bishops See becomes vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Bishopricks in *England*, and humbly Requesting, that His Majesty will give leave for them to choose another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean His *Conge d'Eslire*, which in *French* (wherein it was anciently penned) signifies leave to elect; then the Dean summons a Chapter or Assembly of the Prebendaries, who either elect the person recommended by His Majesties Letters, or shew cause to the contrary. Next, the Election is certified to the party Elected, who doth modestly refuse it the first and second time; and if he refuse it

a third time, then, that being certified to His Majesty, another is recommended; when the Election is accepted by the party, it is certified to the King, and the Archbishop of that Province, whereupon the King gives his Royal Assent under the Great Seal of *England*; which is exhibited to the Archbishop of that Province with command to confirm and consecrate him: hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting his Confirmation.

The Vicar-General then in the Name of the Archbishop, sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election or Person Elected, to appear at a certain time and place especially assigned to make their Objections. This done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside, London*, by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the said Citation on the Church-door, for all people to read, the said Officer returns an authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and Vicar-General. At the day and place assigned for the appearance of the Opposers, the Vicar-General Sits, then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter exhibits the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then presents the Elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publickly called three times, which being done accordingly, he accuseth their Contumacy, and for penalty thereof, desires that the business may proceed, which the Vicar-General
in

in a Schedule by him Read and Subscribed doth order. Next the Proctor, giving a Summary Petition, wherein is deduced the whole Process of Election and Consent, desires a time to be assigned to prove it, which the Vicar-General admits and decrees. After which, the Proctor exhibits the Royal Assent, with the Elected Bishops Assent, and the Certificate to the Archbishop, and desires a term presently to be assigned to hear final Sentence, which the Vicar-General decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all Opposers should again be called, which being thrice publickly done, and none appearing, nor opposing, they are pronounced contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and subscribed by the said Vicar-General. Then the Elected Person takes the Oath of Supremacy, Simony, and Canonical Obedience.

Next the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sentence; after which, usually there is an entertainment made for the Officers and others there present, which being once done at the Sign of the *Nags-head* in *Cheapside*, near the said *Bow-Church*, gave occasion to our Adversaries of the *Romish Church*, to affirm that Fable that There our first Bishops, after the Reformation, were consecrated.

When a Bishop is Elected, and the Election confirmed, he may give Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction; and may Sit in Parliament, as Lord thereof, according to Sir *Edward Cook*. 4 *Instit.* p. 47.

After the Confirmation, then according to the Kings Mandate, is the Solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop, which is done by the Archbishop, with the assistance of two other Bishops in manner following.

Upon

Upon some *Sunday* or Holiday, after Morning Service, the Arch-Bishop beginneth the Communion-Service; after a certain Prayer appointed for this occasion, one of the Bishops there present readeth the Epistle, *1 Tim. 3.* another readeth the Gospel, *John 21.* Then after the *Nicene* Creed and some Sermon, the Elected Bishop vested with his Rochet or Linnen Garment, is by two Bishops presented to the Arch-Bishop, or some other Bishop Commissioned by him, sitting in his Chair, who demands the Kings Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read; then the Elect Bishop takes the Oath of Supremacy, and of Canonical Obedience to the Arch-Bishop, and after divers Prayers, and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put upon him, and after more Prayers, the Elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Arch-Bishop and Bishops there present, lay their Hands on his Head, and by a certain pious grave form of words, they Consecrate him. Afterwards the Arch-bishop doth deliver to the Bishop Elect a Bible, with another Set Form of words, and so all proceed to the Communion-Service, and having received the Sacrament, and the Blessing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is at the charge of the Bishop Elect, and is usually very splendid and magnificent, the greatest of the Nobility, Clergy, Judges, Privy-Counsellors, &c. honouring it with their Presence, the Expences hereof, with Fees of Consecration, amounting ordinarily to fix or seven hundred pounds.

This Form and Manner of Consecrating Bishops, is according to the Rule laid down in the fourth Council of *Carthage*, about the year 470, generally received in all the Provinces of the Western Church.

Note,

Note, That by our Order of Consecrating Bishops, it is evident, Bishops are lookt upon as a distinct Order of themselves, and not only as a different degree from the rest of the Presbyters, as some would have it.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his Province, to Install the Bishop Elected, Confirmed, and Consecrated; which Instalment is almost on the same manner in all Cathedrals, and is usually thus.

Upon any day between the hours of Nine and Eleven, in the presence of a publick Notary, the Bishop Elect, or his Proxy, which is usual, is introduced into the Cathedral Church by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, by whom all the Bishops of that Province are Installed, (or else by his Proxy sometimes) and First he declares his assent to the Kings Supremacy, and Swears, that, unless he be otherwise dispensed with, he will be Resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty Canons and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishops up to the Quire, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Bishops, between the Altar and the right side of the Quire, and then the Archdeacon pronounces these words in *Latine*, *Ego auctoritate mihi commissa induco & inthronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum N. N. Episcopum, & Dominus Custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc & in Seculum, &c.* Then the Subdean and the Petty Canons sing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own place to the Deans Seat, and there, in token of taking real possession, he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, toge-

together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord, Save this thy Servant N. our Bishop*, (the people answering) *And send him health from thy Holy Place, &c.* Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name: After Prayers, the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter-House, and there placed on a high Seat; the then Archdeacon, and all the Prebends and Officers of the Church, come before the Bishop, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him: Finally, the Publick Notary is by the Arch-deacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the Kings Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a Solemn Oath, to be true and faithful to His Majesty, and that he holds his Temporalities of Him.

Lastly, The new Bishop compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first-years Profits to be paid to the King, within two years, or more if the King please.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this, from the manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by His Majesty to four or more Bishops to confirm him. Note, That the difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop is, That the Archbishop, with other Bishops, doth Consecrate a Bishop, as a Bishop with other Priests doth Ordain a Priest: The Archbishop

bishop visits the whole Province, the Bishop only his Diocess; the Archbishop can Convoke a Provincial Synod, the Bishop only a Dioceſan Synod: The Archbishop is Ordinary to, and hath Canonical Authority over all the Bishops of his Province, and as the Bishop hath over all the Priests of his Diocess.

Several Bishops of *England* having Dioceſſes of a large extent, it was provided by *Stat. 26. Hen. 8.* that they should have a Power to nominate some to the King to be, with his approbation, Suffragan or Subsidiary Bishops, whereof see more in the First Part of the *Present State of England*. Of these there are none at present in the Church of *England*, but the next to the Bishops, are now the Deans of Cathedral Churches.

Dean and Chapter.

Antiently Bishops did not ordinarily transact matters of moment, *sine consilio Presbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Ecclesiae*, and Colleagues of the Bishops, represented in some sort by our Cathedrals; whereof the Dean and some of the Prebends are upon the Bishops summons, to assist him in Ordinations, in Deprivations *ab Officio & Beneficio*, in Condemnation of obstinate Hereticks, in the great Excommunications, and in such like weighty Affairs of the Church. Upon the Kings Writ of *Conge d'eslire* (as before-mentioned) the Dean and Prebendaries are to Elect the Bishop of that Diocess. Cathedral and Collegiate-Churches are, as it were Seminars or Seed-Plots, whereout from time to time may be chosen fit persons to govern the Church, for having left the Countrey and living here in a Society together, they learn experience, they read Men, they, by little and little,

little, put off the familiarity of the inferior Country Clergy, and thereby render themselves more fit to be set over them in Government. The Dean and Prebendaries, during their required Residence in their Cathedral or Collegiate Churches, are to keep Hospitality, upon all Festivals to read Divinity in their turns, which is now turned to Sermons, or set Speeches in the Pulpit; at due time to administer the Lords Supper; to frequent the public Divine Service; to instruct the Cauntrey Clergy, and direct them how, and what to Preach, whereby they may best profit their Auditors: In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are therefore stiled Prelates, so by their more eminent Piety and Charity, they are to be examples and patterns to the inferior Clergy.

In every Cathedral or Bishops See there is a Dean, and divers Prebendaries, or Canons, whose number is uncertain.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the suppression of Monasteries; are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops, the King first sending forth his *Conge d' eslire* to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his Mandate to Install him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon suppression of Abbeyes or Priories transformed by Hen. 8. into Dean and Chapter) are by a shorter course Installed by virtue of the Kings Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

Among the Canons or Prebendaries in the old Foundations, some are *Canonici actu*, having *Præbendam sedile in Choro & jus suffragii in Capitulo*; others are *Canonici in Verba* (as they are called)

called) having right to the next Prebend that shall become void, and having already a Stall in the Quire, but no Vote in the Chapter.

A Prebend is properly the portion which every Prebendary of a Collegiate or Cathedral Church receiveth in the right of his place for his maintainance, *quasi pars vel portio præbenda.*

Archdeacons.

Next in the Government of the English Church may be reckon'd Archdeacons, whereof there are 60 in all *England*: Their Office is to visit two years in three, and to enquire of Reparations, and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty affairs before the Bishop of the Diocess; and therefore he is called, *Alter Episcopi oculus*, (the other being the Dean, as he is mentioned in the First Part of the *Present State*.) Moreover, the Office of an Archdeacon is upon the Bishops Mandate to induct Clerkes into their Benefices, and thereby to give them possession of all the Profits belonging thereto.

Many Archdeacons have by *Prescription* their Courts and Officials, as Bishops have; whereof more hereafter.

Rural Deans.

After Archdeacons are the *Archipresbyteri*, or Rural Deans, so called perhaps at first for their oversight of some ten Parish Priests; their Office is now upon Orders to convocate the Clergy, to signifie to them, sometimes by Letters, the Bishops pleasure, and to give Induction for the Archdeacon, living afar off.

Parish Priests or Rectors.

Next are to be considered the Priests of every particular Parish, who are Commonly called the Rectors, unless the Predial Tythes are Impropriated, and then they are stiled Vicars, *quasi vice fungentes*

fungentes Rectorum. Their Office is to take care of all their Parishioners Souls, and like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to Catechise the ignorant, reduce the straying, confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate, reprehend the wicked, confute Schismatics, reconcile differences among Neighbors, to exercise the power of binding and loosing of Souls, as occasion shall offer, to read duly Divine Service, to administer the holy Sacraments, to visit the Sick, to Marry, to Bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all the Marriages, Christnings and Burials, that shall happen within the Parish, to read Divine Service or Homilies appointed by Authority, and (if the Bishop thinks fit) to read or speak by Heart their own Conceptions in the Pulpit.

Lastly, Deacons, whose Office is, to take care of the Poor, Baptize, Read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lords Supper, by giving the Cup only.

After this brief Account of Ecclesiastical Persons, somewhat may here, not unfitly, be added, touching those Persons, who, though not in Holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relation to the Church, and are *quasi semi-Ecclesiastici*. As, First, Patrons of Churches, who, by first Building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs a Right of Advowson or Patronage, whose Office and Duty is, to propose a fit Clerk (when the Church is void) to the Bishop, to be by him Canonically instituted, and to protect the said Church, as far as he can, from all wrong, and in case his Clerk prove unfit for the place, to give notice to the Bishop;

But the several inconveniencies of this right of Pretension have been of late years so great, that it is to be wished that all the Advowsons in *England*, not now in the Crown, were, by some publick Tax, purchased and settled forever in the Crown, that so all Parsons and Vicars (as well as Bishops, Deans, and Prebendaries) may have their dependence upon the Kings bounty only, (as all the Clergy in some Reformed Churches now have) and not upon any mean, covetous, illiterate, factious, heterodox, simonical, or sacrilegious Patron: by which one means, all the *English* Clergy must soon become Loyal, Orthodox, and Unanimous.

Note, that although the gift of the higher Dignities in the Church of *England*, as Bishopricks and Deanaries are only in the King, in whom is also the Donation of most Prebends and Canonicates, and very many great, and some smaller Parsonages, which are under the visitation of the Bishops and Archbishops, yet there are some Donatives and Free Chappels, which are subject to the Visitation only of the Lord Chancellor, and wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of any Bishop.

Next are the *Oeconomi, vel Ecclesiae Guardiani*, the Churchwardens, whose Office is, to see that the Church be in good repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament, and Sermons: That the Church-yard be sufficiently Bounded or Inclosed, that there be an exact Terrier of the Glebe Land; and if any thing, belonging to the Church, be detained, to sue for the same; to observe, that all Parishioners come daily to Divine Service, to require the penalty for absence, to enquire after, to admonish, and to present to the Bishop scandalous

dalous Livers, to collect the Charity of Parishioners for the poor Strangers, to declare and to execute the Orders of the Bishop, to see that none presume to vent his own Conceptions in the Pulpit, unless he hath a special Licence so to do. The Church-wardens are elected every *Easter* week, usually by the Parson and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the Parishioners.

There are also in greater Parishes joyned with the Churchwardens, *Testes Synodales*, anti-ently called Synods-men, now corruptly called Sides-men, who are to assist the Church-wardens in inquiries into the Lives of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Men at Visitations.

Lastly, the Sacristian, corruptly the Sexton or Clarke, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the Parson only: he ought to be Twenty years old or above, of good life, that can Read, Write, and Sing: His Office is to serve at Church the Priest and Churchwardens.

In the Church of *England*, there are, as in the antient Primitive times, three Orders, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. None may be admitted Deacons before the age of 23 years, unless he hath a Dispensation to be admitted younger; None may be made a Priest, till he be compleatly 24 years old: None may be admitted a Bishop, till he be full 30 years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is four times the year, upon four several Sundays in the Ember or Fasting weeks, first introduced by the Holy Martyr *Calixtus*, Bishop of *Rome*, about the year of our Lord 220. That so all the Nation may at once, in their joynt Prayers to God, recommend them that are to receive Ordination, which is performed by a Bishop, in a solemn, grave, devout manner, thus for Deacons.

After Morning Prayer there is a Sermon, declaring the Duty and Office of Deacons and Priests: Then they, being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Archdeacon or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he hath made due inquiry of them, and then asks the People, if they know any notable impediment or crime in any one of them: After follow certain godly Prayers, then a Collect, Epistle, and Gospel: But before the Gospel, the Oath of Supremacy is Administred to every one of them, and the Bishop putteth divers godly questions to them, which being answered, they all kneel, and he, laying his hands upon them severally, doth Ordain them Deacons; then delivers to every one of them the New Testament, and gives them authority to read the same in the Church. Then one of them, appointed by the Bishop, reads the Gospel, and then all with the Bishop proceed to the Communion, and so are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Ordination of Priests is partly in the same manner, only the Epistle and Gospel are different, and after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them, and that ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God secretly in their Prayers, for doing of which, there is a competent time of general silence: Then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus*, in Metre to be sung; then after another Prayer, they all kneeling, the Bishop, with one or two of the grave Priests there present, layeth his Hands upon the Head of every one of them severally, and gives them Ordination in a grave set Form of Words different both from that of Bishops, and that of Deacons; the rest as in the Ordaining of Deacons-

C H A P. III.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of England, and first of the Convocation.

FOR the Church Legislative Power, or the making of Ecclesiastical Laws, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy Council, usually convokes a National Synod, commonly called the Convocation, which is summoned in manner following.

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each Province, for summoning all Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedrals, and Collegiate Churches, according to their best discretion and judgment, assigning them the time and place in the said Writ; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Letters to the Bishop of *London*, as his Dean Provincial, first citing himself peremptorily, and then willing him in like manner to cite all the Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and all the Clergy of his Province to that place, and at the day prefixt in the Writ, but directeth withal, that one Proctor sent for each Cathedral and Collegiate Church, and two for the Body of the inferior Clergy of each Diocess may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly directs his Letters to the Bishops of every Diocess of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear, and to admonish the Deans and Archdeacons to appear personally; and the Cathedrals, Collegiate-Churches, and inferior Clergy of the Diocess, to send their

Proctors to the place ; and at the day appointed, to certifie also to the Archbishop, the names of all so summoned by them.

The place, where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* hath usually been held, was *St Pauls Church in London*, but of latter times of *St. Peters in Westminster*, in the Chappel of *Henry the 7th.* where there is, (as in Parliament) a Higher and a Lower House, or a House of Lords Spiritual, and a House of Commons Spiritual.

The higher House of Convocation in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all in their Scarlet Robes, and Hoods, the Archbishops Hood Furred with Ermin, the Bishops with Minever.

The Lower House consists of all the Deane, Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocess, in all, 166 Persons, viz. 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Archdeacons, and 44 Clerks representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first day, both Houses being assembled, the Higher chooseth a Bishop for their Prolocutor, and the Lower, being required by the Higher, choose them a Prolocutor, or Speaker, which done, they present him to the Upper House by two of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latine*, and then the Elect person makes another Speech in *Latin*. Lastly, the Archhishop Answers in *Latin*, and, in the name of all the Lords, approves of the Person.

Both

Both Houses debate and tranſact only ſuch Matters, as His Maſteſty by Commiſſion expreſſy alloweth.

In the Upper-Houſe things are firſt propoſed, and then communicated to the Lower-Houſe.

The Major Vote in each Houſe prevails.

Out of Parliament-time they uſually Aſſemble every day about Nine of the clock, and firſt the junior Biſhop ſays Prayers in *Latin*, beginning with the *Litany*, and then for the King, &c. And in the Lower-Houſe, the Prolocutor ſays Prayers.

In Convocation are debated only Matters concerning Religion and the Church, and ſome-time of giving His Maſteſty aſſiſtance in Money; for as the Laity cannot be taxed without their own conſent, ſignified by their Representatives in Parliament, ſo the Clergy cannot be taxed without their own conſent, ſignified by their Representatives in Convocation.

The Clergy in Convocation might antiently without asking the Royal Aſſent, and now may with the Royal Aſſent, make Canons touching matters of Religion, to bind, not only themſelves, but all the Laity, without conſent, or ratification of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Till the late Rebellion, the Parliament did not at all meddle in the making Canons, or in matters Doctrinal, or in Tranſlation of Scriptures, or Annotations thereon, only by their Civil Sanctions (when they were thereto required) did confirm the Reſults and Conſultations of the Clergy, that ſo the people might be the more eaſily induced to obey the Ordinances of their Spiritual Governors.

The Clergy of England had antiently their

The Present State

Representatives in the Lower House of Parliament, as appears by that antient Record so prized, by the late Lord *Coke*; and as the Upper House had, and still hath, Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal; so in the Lower House, there were always Commons Spiritual as well as Temporal; for that Record saith expressely, that the Commons in Parliament consist of three Degrees or kinds; First, *Ex Procuratoribus Cleri*; Secondly, *Militibus Comitatum*; Thirdly, *Ex Burgesibus*. And the Words of the Writ directed now to the *Procuratores Cleri*, seem to give them the very same right to sit in that House, as the Words of the Writ to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, do give to them.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same Priviledges for Themselves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time holds at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner, and, by constant correspondence, doth debate and conclude of the same Matters, as are debated and concluded by the Provincial Synod of *Canterbury*.

Now for the Executive Power in Church-matters throughout the Kingdom of *England*, there have been provided divers excellent Courts, whereof the highest for Criminal Causes was the High-Commission Court; for Jurisdiction whereof, it was enacted *Primo Elizabethæ*, that Her Majesty and Successors should have Power by Letters Patents, under the Great Seal, to nominate Commissioners to exercise Jurisdiction throughout the whole Realm: to Visit, Reform, and correct all Errors, Heresies, Schisms, Abuses, and Delinquencies,

des, that may, by an Ecclesiastical Power, be corrected or reformed.

This Court consisted of the Highest Persons of *England* in the Church and State, and was the Principal Bulwark and Preservative of the Church of *England*, against the practises and assaults of all her Adversaries, whether Romanists, Puritan, or Atheist; yet, for some pretended abuses, the use thereof was taken away in the late seditious long Parliament; whereupon followed a deluge of Errors in Religion, Apostacy, Atheism, Blasphemy, Sacrilege, Incest, Adultery, impious Libels, Schisms, Conventicles, &c. all which so overwhelmed the Manners of *Englishmen*, and occasioned at length so many professed Atheists, that until the re-establishment of this, or the like Court, there cannot a Reformation be easily hoped for.

For Civil Affairs, that concern the Church, the Highest Court is the Court of Delegates, for the Jurisdiction whereof, it was provided, 25 H. 8. That it shall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in case of defect of Justice in the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the Kings Majesty in his Court of *Chancery*, and that upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons, particularly designed for that business; so that from the highest Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of Delegates, and beyond this to none other.

Next to the Court of Delegates, are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any persons within his Province may (waving all inferior Courts) be decided; amongst them the highest Court.

Court is the Court of Arches, so called from the Arched Church and Tower of *St. Maries* in *Cheapside, London*, where this Court is wont to be held, the Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a Deanry, consisting of 13 Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. Hither are directed all Appeals in Ecclesiastical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belong divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, two Registers, and ten Proctors: The Dean at present is *Sir Robert Wiseman, Knight*.

In the next place, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath his Court of Audience kept within the Archbishops Palace, and medleth not with any difference between parties, concerning Elections and Consecration of Bishops, Admission and Constitution of Benefices, dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c.

The next Court is called the Prerogative Court, which judgeth of Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; so called, because the Archbishop *jure Prærogativæ suæ* hath this Power throughout his whole Province, where the Party, at the time of death had 5 *l.* or above, in several Diocesses; and these two Courts hath also the Archbishop of *York*.

Lastly, the Court of *Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain Parishes, lying in several Diocesses, which Parishes are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those Diocesses, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are 57 such *Peculiars*.

Besides these Courts, serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocess, over which he hath

hath a Chancellor, termed antiently *Ecclesiasticus & Episcopi Ecdicus*, the Church-Lawyer, who being skill'd in the Civil and Canon-Law, sits there as a Judge ; and if his Diocess be large, he hath in some more remote place a Commissary, whose Authority is only in some certain places of the Diocess, and some certain Causes, limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission, and these are called Consistory Courts.

Moreover, every Archdeacon hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller differences, arising within his limits, are pleaded. Also the Dean and Chapter hath a Court, and take cognizance of Causes happening in places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, There are certain peculiar Jurisdictions belonging to some certain Parishes, the Inhabitants thereof are exempt sometimes from the Archdeacons Jurisdiction, and sometimes from the Bishops Jurisdiction.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts, are Blasphemy, Apostasie from Christianity, Heresies, Schisms, Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, General bastardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Simony, Incests, Fornication, Adulteries, Solicitations of Chastity, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, &c. the cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common-Law of England.

The Laws and Constitutions, whereby the Ecclesiastical Government doth stand, and the Church of England is governed, are first general Canons made by general Councils ; also the
Arbitria

Arbitria sanctorum Patrum, the opinion of Fathers, the grave Decrees of several holy Bishops of *Rome*, which the Kings of *England* from time to time have admitted.

Next, our own Constitutions, made antiently in several Provincial Synods, either by the Legats, *Otho* and *Othobon*, sent from *Rome*; or by several Archbishops of *Canterbury*; all which are by 25 H. 8. of force in *England*, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of *England*, or the Kings Prerogative. Then, the Canons made in Convocations of latter times, as *Primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority. Also in some Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Ecclesiastical Affairs; and lastly, divers Customs not written, but yet in use beyond the memory of Man: And where these fail, the Civil Law takes place.

The manner of Tryals by these Laws and Customs, are different from the Tryals at Common-Law, and are briefly thus. First goes forth a Citation, then a Bill and Answer, then by Proofs, Witnesses, and Presumptions, the Matter is argued *pro* and *con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil-Laws* quoted, then without any Jury the Definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and upon that, Execution. And this is the manner of trying Ecclesiastical and Civil Causes; but Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes are tryed by way of Accusation, Denunciation, or Inquisition. The First, when some one takes upon him to prove the Crime: The Second, when the Churchwardens Present, and are not bound to prove, because it is presumed they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious. Lastly, By Inquisition, when by reason of Common Fame, inquiry is made by the Bishop,

ex officio suo, by calling some of their neighborhood to their Oaths, or the Party accused to his Oath *ex Officio*, so called, because the Ecclesiastical Judge doth it, *ex officio suo*, which is very antient, and was usual among the Jews; so Joshua to Achan, *Fili mi, tribue gloriam*, &c. So God himself to Adam, upon his first transgression; and likewise after to Sodom; but by the prevailing Faction in the long Parliament, this Power was extorted from the Church, the want whereof, is one main cause of the great Libertinism, and Debauchery of the Nation.

Now the punishments inflicted by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Laws, proceed in this manner. First, the Party delinquent is admonished; next, goes forth *Minor Excommunicatio*, whereby he is Excommunicated, or excluded from the Church; or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lords Supper, is disenabled to be Plaintiff in a Law-Suit, &c. and this commonly for stubbornness shewed, by not appearing in the Ecclesiastical Court upon Summons, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which, though in smallest Matters, yet may be a very great crime, for, *Res præcepta, quo facilius est observatu, eo præcepti violatio est gravior, cum sit magis spontanea*, as St. Austin observes of the first Sin of Adam; Any Command, by how much the easier it may be observed, by so much the more grievous is the breach thereof, because it is the more voluntary; besides, in contempts, it is not so much the violation of the Law, as of the Authority, which ought to be resented. And herein the Church of England proceedeth no otherwise, than the State of England; for so odious

odious in the eye of the Common-Law of *England*, is the contempt thereof, that not only for Felonies, but even in an Action of the Case, in an Action of a small Debt, Account, or Detinue, if a Man will not appear and submit himself to a Tryal at Law, a Process of Outlawry is grounded against him, and he being once Out-lawed, he is out of the protection of the Law. *Caput gerit lupinum*, saith *Bracton*, an Out-lawed person was antiently look'd upon as a Wolf, lawfully to be killed by any Man, that should meet him, as most just, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, should not have benefit by the Law, nor protection from the King, and at this day he is to lose all his Goods and Chattels. The Reader will easily pardon this Digression, when he considers the general cry against Excommunication at this day.

This power of lesser Excommunication, the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Excommunicatio major, is not only an exclusion from the company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Affairs, and this commonly for Heresie, Schism, Perjury, Incest, and such grievous Crimes; and that it may be done with the more solemnity and terror, it is to be pronounced by the Bishop himself in his proper person; and being so Excommunicated, a Man cannot, in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court, be Plaintiff or Witness. And in case any man be so stubborn, as to continue 40 days Excommunicated, the Kings Writ, *de Excommunicato capiendo*, is granted forth of the *Chancery* against him; whereupon

on he is cast into prison, without Bail, there to lye, till he hath satisfied for his offence.

Next, there is *Anathematismus*, to be inflicted only upon an obstinate Heretick, whereby he is declared, a publick Enemy of God, and rejected and cursed, and delivered over to Eternal Damnation : And this to be done by the Bishop also, in his own person, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or twelve other grave Priests.

Lastly, there is *Interdictum*, whereby is prohibited all Divine Offices, as Christian Burial, Administration of Sacraments, &c. in such a Place, or to such a People, and if this be against a People, it follows them wheresoever they go; but, if against a Place only, then the People of that place may go to Divine Offices elsewhere.

Besides, these general Censures of the Church, which respect Church-Communion; there is another, which toucheth the Body of the Delinquent, called Publick Penance, when any one is compelled to confess in publick his fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church; which is done in this manner: The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch, upon some Sunday, bare Head, and bare Feet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by, to pray for him; then to enter the Church, falling down and kissing the ground; then in the middle of the Church, placed in a higher place, in the sight of all the People, and over against the Minister, who declares the foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, that God can no way be satisfied.

fied, but by applying Christs sufferings; nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his sins, and testifying his sincere Repentance and sorrow, not in Words only, but with Tears, and promising there in the sight of God, and his Holy Angels, that, by Gods assistance, and by Prayer, Meditation, and daily Works of Piety, he will endeavour hereafter more carefully to watch against the temptations of the World, the allurements of the Flesh, and the Snares the Devil: which being done, and the Priest, in Christs Name, pronouncing the remission of Sins, the Penitent humbly beseeches the Congregation to Pardon him in that great scandal against them, and receive him into their Holy Communion, and account him again a Member of their Church; and in testimony thereof, out of their Christian Charity, to vouchsafe to say with him aloud, the *Lords Prayer*. And this way of the Church of *England*, appears by divers Writers, to be the antient way used by the Primitive Churches.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of *England*, that, in case the crime be not notorious and publick, the forenamed penance may, at the parties request, be commuted into a pecuniary mulct for the poor of the Parish, or some Pious uses; provided, that for the Reformation of the Delinquent, That may appear to be the more probable way: for some men will be thereby reclaimed, who, by publication of their offence, would become more impudent and hardned, when they perceive their reputation to be lost.

There remains one more punishment, or Ecclesiastical censure, which toucheth the Body

dy, and that is denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted, not in *pœnam mortuorum*, but in *terrorum viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their death, their Bodies may be decently interred. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of *England*, to persons dying Excommunicate, to perjur'd persons, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, Hereticks, and Extortioners.

To these forenamed Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject; but besides these, there are punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as first, *Suspensio ab officio*, when a Minister, for a time, is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio a Beneficio*, when a Minister, for a time, is deprived of the profits of his Benefice; and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio a Beneficio*, when, for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly, and for ever, deprived of his Living.

And Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly, and for ever, deprived of his Orders, and this is *Depositio*, or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous crime, meriting death, and is performed by the Bishop, in a solemn manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order; and this is in the presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered, to be punished, as a Lay-man for the like offence. And herein Bishops are to take special care, to behave themselves. Μηδ' ὡς κατακυριεύοντες τῶν κλήρων, not as Lording over
Gods

Gods Heritage, not as absolute Masters over Servants, to gain by their punishments, but as Fathers over Children, for their amendment, and as being Ministers in Spiritual Affairs, to use their power for the good of Christians, and to conduct that power by moderation.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Parliament of England, and therein of the Person summoning, the manner of the Summons, the Persons summoned, their Privileges; the Place and Manner of Sitting, the passing of Bills in either House, the passing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving of Parliaments.

A Brief Account of the Ecclesiastical Government, having been given, next follows the Civil Government, towards which, the first great Wheel, that moves, is the Parliament of England

Before the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or else, *Prælatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the Saxons in their own Tongue, *Michel Gemet*, the Great Assembly; after the Conquest, it was called by the French word *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting (as divers great Authors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Nation; until the Reign of Henry the Third, the Commons also were called to Sit in Parliament; for the first Writs, to be found in Records, sent forth to summon them, bears date 49 H. 3. about 400 years ago.

None

The present State

None but the King hath authority to summon a Parliament: In the Kings absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni*, in the Kings Name, doth summon a Parliament; and, during the Kings minority within the Realm, the *Prætor Regni* doth the same.

No Parliament can begin without the Kings Presence, either in Person, or by Representation by Commissioners.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in time of Peace, he is then said to be in the height of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the head of his Army, in time of War. There is then scarce any thing that the King cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons within any bounds. He can, with the concurrence of his Lords and Commons, legitimate one that is born illegitimate, bastardize one that is born legitimate, that is to say, one begotten in Adultery, the Husband being then within the four Seas. He can make an Infant of full Age, make an Alien ~~or Foreigner~~ a man of Treason when he is dead, when he is no more a Man, &c.

A Parliament is summoned in manner following; About forty days before the Parliament doth Assemble, the King issues out his Writ, *Cum Advisamento Consilii sui*, and the Warrant is, *Per ipsum Regem & Consilium*.

The Kings Writ (which is a short Letter or Epistle) is directed and sent to every particular person of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual, in *Fide & Dilectione*; and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain time and place, to Treat, and give their Advice in some certain

certain important Affairs, concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County, to summon the people to elect two Knights for each County, two Citizens for each City, and one or two Burgeſſes for each Burrough, according to *Statute*, *Charter*, or *Custom*.

In theſe Elections, antiently all the people had their Votes, and moſt Votes carried it; but for avoiding of tumults and trouble, it was Enacted by H. 6 that none ſhould have any Suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but ſuch as were Freeholders, did reſide in the County, and had yearly Revenue, 40 s. (which, till the diſcovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30 or 40 l. now) whence it came to paſs, that the Lay-Commons were then elected as the Clergy-Commons, the *Procuratores Cleri* were, and ever have been, viz. *ſine Prece*, *ſine Pretio*, *ſine Poculo*, &c. Yet there was then, as now, this Defect or Abſurdity, That whereas all *Engliſhmen*, who have conſiderable Eſtates, ought not to be Taxt without their own Conſent in Parliament by themſelves or by their Representatives; yet Copyholders in *England*, whereof there are very many, who have a thouſand pounds a year, have no voice in the Elections of Knights of the Shire.

The Perſons Elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at leaſt, Eſquires, or Gentlemen, fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statutes of H. 6. They ought to be *de discretioribus Militibus*, & *ad laborandum potentioribus*, as the Words in ſome Writs have been: they ought not to be of younger years, for then it would be *Juvenatus* (*ſi ſic loqui liceat*) *potius quam Senatus*, not lazy *Epicures*, but
Men

Men of years, vigorous, active, and abstemious; Men, that will be content to give their constant attendance in Parliament, or else to enjoy neither Priviledge nor Expences, allowed to every Member of the Commons-House. They ought to be Native *Englishmen*, or at least, such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament; No Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person, that hath cure of Souls, may be chosen a Parliament-man, to serve for any County, City, or Borough.

Two things are said to be requisite to the legality of sitting in Parliament; First, That a man should be of full age, that is, 21 years old at least, for if no man under that age can dispose of his Estate, nor can make one legal Act to that purpose, then much less may he bear any power in the Supream power of the Nation, to Judge, Vote, or dispose of the Estate of the whole Realm: yet the practise in the House of Commons (though very rarely in the House of Lords) hath oft been otherwise.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Countrey, are priviledged, with their Menial Servants, attending on their persons, together with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments and Imprisonments for Debts, Trespasses, Account, or Covenant, all the time that they are on the way to the place of Parliament, all the time they are on the way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo* (for so were the old words) but they are not priviledged from Arrests for Treason, Felony, or breach of the Peace.

The

The place of meeting for this High and Honourable Assembly, is, in whatsoever City, Town, or House, the King pleaseth; but of latter times, it hath been usually held at the Kings ancient Palace, and usual Residence at *Westminster*: all the Lords in a fair room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair room, which was heretofore the antient free Chappel of *St. Stephen*.

The manner of Sitting in the Lords House is thus.

The King, as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at the opening of Parliaments, or at the passing of Bills, or at some solemn Debates, as the present King hath frequently done) is placed at the upper end of the Room in a Chair of State, under a Cloth of State, under which, on either hand, are none but the Kings Children.

On the Kings right hand is a Seat, antiently for the King of *Scotland*, when he was summoned to Parliament, as he sometimes was, *in Fide & Legiantia*; but now it is for the Prince of *Wales*. On the Kings left hand is a Seat for the Duke of *York*.

On the Kings right hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, the two Archbishops; next below, on another Form, the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*; then, upon other Forms on the same side, all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the Kings left Hand, upon Forms, are placed the Lords Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the Kings Council, and Lord Privy-Seal, if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family; if they are not Barons, then they sit uppermost on the *Woolfacks*.

On

The Present State

On the same side sit the Dukes, Marqueffes, and Earles, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form, across the House, below the Woolfacks, sit the Viscounts, and upon the next Form, the Barons, all in order.

The Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, (if the King be present, stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise sits on the first Woolfack, thwart the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him ! He is *Lord Speaker* of the *Lords House*. Upon other *Woolfacks* sit the *Judges*, the *Privy-Counsellors*, and *Secretaries of State*, the King's *Council at Law*, the *Masters of Chancery*. These, being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice, when it is required. The reason why these Sages are placed upon *Woolfacks*, may probably be, to mind them of the great importance of *Wool* and *Sheep* to this Nation, that it never be neglected.

On the lowermost *Woolfack*, are placed the Clerks of the *Crown*, now *Henry Barker*, Esq. and Clerk of the Parliament, at present *John Brown*, Esq; whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other recordeth all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same. This Clerk hath also two Clerks under him, who kneel behind the same *Woolfack* and write thereon. Without the Bar of the *Lords House*, sits the King's first Gentleman-Usher, called the *Black Rod*, from a black Staff he carries in his hand, who is at present *Sir Edward Cartwright*, under whom is a Yeoman-Usher, that waits at the door within, a Cryer without, and a Sergeant at Mace, always attending the Lord Chancellor.

When the King is present with his Crown on his Head, none of the Lords are covered.

The

The Judges stand, till the King gives them leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the Lords at their entrance do reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done by all that enter into the Kings Presence-Chamber.

The Judges then may sit, but may not be covered, till the Chancellor or Keeper signifie unto them the leave of the Lords.

The King's Council and Masters of *Chancery* sit also, but may not be covered at all.

The Commons in the House sit promiscuously, only the Speaker hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the Clerk of that House near him at the Table. They never had any Robes, (as the Lords ever had) but wear every one what he fancieth most, which to strangers seems very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of *England*: And that during the attendance on Parliament, a Robe, or Grave Vestment would as well become the Honourable Members of the House of Commons, as it doth all the Noble *Venetians*, both young and old, who have right to sit in the Great Council of *Venice*, and as it doth the Senators of *Rome* at this day, &c.

The time of sitting in Parliament, is on any day in the Morning, or before Dinner, only it hath anciently been observed, not to assemble upon some high Festival-days, but upon ordinary *Sundays* oft-times, as days accounted by all Christians, less solemn than divers other Festivals, which are celebrated but once a year.

When the day prefixt by the King in his writs of Summons is come, the King usually cometh in Person with his Crown on His Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, Declares the cause of the Summons in a short Harangue, leaving the rest to the Lord Chancellor, who

then stands behind His Majesty; the Commons, in the mean time standing bare at the Bar of the Lords House, are afterwards in the Kings Name, commanded to choose them a Speaker (which without the Kings Command they may not do) whereupon they, returning to their own House, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards, upon another day, they present to the King, and being approved of by His Majesty, sitting in His Chair, and all His Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, in their Robes of Scarlet, he makes a modest refusal; which not allowed, he petitioneth His Majesty, that the Commons may have, during their sitting; First, *A free access to His Majesty.* Secondly, *Freedom of Speech in their own House.* Thirdly, *Freedom from Arrests.*

Before any affair be medled with, all the Members of the House of Commons take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, in the presence of an Officer appointed by the King; and of late, they are all, after the choice of a Speaker, to declare their opinion against the Doctrines of Transubstantiation, Invocation, and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, which Test the Lords also are now obliged to take in their House, before they can Sit and Debate upon any Affair.

By the old Manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, though it be not so old as some Learned Men have imagined, it doth appear as afore-mentioned, That the House of Commons did antiently (as the House of Lords at this day) consist of Clergy-men as well as Lay-men; there sate the *Procuratores Cleri*, two for each Diocess, representing all the Clergy-Commons of the Diocess, as the Knights of the Shire do all the Lay-Commons of the Shire; for it was then

men judged expedient, that every Freeman of England, as well Clergy as Laity, should in passing of all Laws touching propriety, whereunto they were to be subject, give their consent personally, or immediately by themselves, or else by some, that by their Election, should immediately undertake for them, and the words of the Writ for summoning the *Procuratores* *legis*, as aforesaid, seem to warrant the same to this day.

Besides, it is certain by an ancient Record, that in the 49th of *Henry* the III. When Writs were sent out for summoning Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes; there were at the same time, Writs for summoning the Dean and Chapter of *York*, to send two Prebendaries to the Parliament (not Synod) then held at *Winchester*, and probably at the same time, to all Deans and Chapters in *England*.

The Power and Priviledges of both Houses of Parliament, are divers and distinct one from another.

The Lords House hath a Power, not only in making and repealing Laws, but also in *tractando & consilium impendendo*, as the words of the Writ are; also in judging of Controversies, judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in Matters of importance, as the corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, Illegal proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*. &c.

The Lords, that in their Religion conform not to the Church of *England*, no longer Sit, nor have Suffrage in the Lords House.

All the Lords Spiritual and Temporal have this priviledge, That if by reason of Sicknes,

or other business, they cannot appear, they may make their Proxies to Vote in their stead, after Licence obtained by a Letter under the King's Signet, to be excused for their absence, so that in every Parliament, every person in *England*, either by himself or Proxy, or Representative, is said to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law.

The Commons have also a power in making and repealing Laws, they also have their Negative voice; for Levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the Commons House, because from them doth arise the greater part of Moneys.

The Commons have the privilege to supplicate and propose Laws, to impeach publick Delinquents, even the highest Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The House of Commons is the Grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all parts to present publick Grievances, Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this purpose the Lords sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the Commons-House stand bare at the Bar of the Lords House, produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note, That although every Member of the Commons-House be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice equal to any other, his Power absolute to consent or dissent, without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the States-General of the *United Netherlands* are obliged to do in many Cases.

Yet

Yet are they to make it their special care, to promote the good of that County, City, or Borough, for which they serve, and from which heretofore they usually did receive Instructions and Directions concerning their Grievances, Wants, &c.

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons both Lay and Clergy, that is, the *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas*, (as the words of the Writ are) that is, such allowance as the King, considering the prizes of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the people to pay; in the 17 *Edw. II.* it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgeffes, but not long after it was Four Shillings a day for dubbed Knights, and two Shillings for all others; which, in those days, as appears by the prizes of all things, was a considerable Sum, above twenty times more, than it is now; for not only their expences were considered, though that was great, by reason of the suitable attendance that then every Parliament-Man had, but also their pains, their loss of time, and necessary neglect of their own private affairs, for the service of their Countrey; and when the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs paid so dear, for their expences, they were wont to take care to chuse such Men as were best able and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of affairs, by which means, with some other, more business in those times was dispatched in Parliament in a week, than is now perhaps in ten: So that the Protections for Parliament-Men, and their Servants from Arrests, were not then grievous, when scarce any Parliament or Session lasted so long as one of the four Terms now at *Westminster*.

In the Reign of *Edw. 3.* the Parliament sat sometimes but eight days, and sometimes less as may be seen in the Records of the *Tower*, and yet transacted several and weighty affairs of the Nation, many things being prepared before hand, (as some think) by the King and his Privy Council, as they are at present in *Sweden* by the forty Counsellors of State, and as in *Scotland* by the Lords of the Articles; and that commonly they then debated only upon such things, as the King did propose, which is still done by the Convocation of the Clergy of *England*.

The afore-mentioned expences being duly paid, did cause all the petty decayed Boroughs of *England* to become humble Suitors to the King, that they might not be obliged to send Burgeſſes to Parliament; whereby it came to paſs, that divers were unburgeſſed, as it was in particular granted to *Chipping*, or *Market-Torriton*, upon their Petition; and then the number of the Commons House being ſcarce halfe ſo many as at preſent, their Debates and Bills were ſooner expedited, no Faction among them, nor diſtinction of Parties, but altogether, by a bleſſed unanimity amongſt themſelves, and compliance with the Lords, rarely denied any thing to the King, and as rarely were denied any thing by the King.

The manner of Debates of paſſing of Bills and Acts, it thus.

It is the practice of each Houſe, to debate, not only what the King hath propoſed, but of any other Lay-Matter, unleſs their Sovereign ſhall expreſſy forbid the ſame, as heretofore hath ſometimes been done.

It is free for any Man of the Parliament, or not of the Parliament, to get a Bill drawn by
some

some Lawyer, and give the same to the Speaker or Clerk of the Parliament, to be presented at a time convenient, and this Bill may be put first, either in the Lords-House, or the Commons-House.

Whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a Bill, which being read, commonly after nine of the clock, in a full Assembly, it is either unanimously rejected at first, or else allowed to be debated, and then it is committed to a certain number of the House, presently nominated, and called a Committee, After it hath been amended, and twice read two several days in the House, then it is engrossed, that is, Written fair in a Parchment, and read the third time another day, and then if it be in the Lords House, the Lord Chancellor; in the Commons-House, the Speaker, demandeth, if they will have it put to the question, whether a Law or no Law; if the major part be for it, then it is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit baille aux communes*, or *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, retaining still, in this, and some other things about making Laws, the custom of our Ancestors, who were generally skilled in the French Tongue.

Note, That when the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be put to the question, he gives notice the day before, that to morrow he intends to put such Bills to the Passing, or Third Reading, and desires the special attendance of all the Members.

Note also, That if a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed, during that Session.

A Bill sent by the Commons up to the Lords is usual (to shew their respect) attended with thirty or forty of the Members of the House; as they come up to the Lords Bar, the Member

ber that hath the Bill, making three profound reverences, delivereth it to the Lord Chancellor, who, for that purpose, comes down to the Bar.

A Bill sent by the Lords to the Commons, is usually sent by some of the Masters of the *Chancery*, or other person, whose place is on the Woolfacks, (and by none of the Members of that House) and they coming up to the Speaker, and bowing thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it may be there taken into Consideration; if afterwards it pass that House, then it is written on the Bill, *Les Communes ont assentez*. In Messages of great importance, the Lords make use of one or two of the Chief Judges to go to the House of Commons.

When any one in the Commons House will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the Speaker; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet it is not allowed to answer again the same day, lest the whole time should be spent by two talkative persons. Also if a Bill be debating in the House, no man may speak to it in one day above once, unless the whole House be turned into a Committee, and then every Member may reply as oft as he judges is expedient.

If any one speak words of offence to the Kings Majesty, or to the House, he is called to the Bar, and sometimes sent to the *Tower*. The Speaker is not allowed to perswade or dissuade in passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative, nor to Vote, except the House be equally divided.

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily Assembles not, though many times they continue Sitting long in the Afternoon.

Committees sit after Dinner, where it is allowed

lowed to speak, and reply, as oft as they please.

In the Lords House they give their Suffrages or Votes, beginning at the *Puisne*, or lowest Baron, and so the rest *Seriatim*, every one answering apart, [*Content*, or *Not Content*.]

In the House of Commons, they Vote by *Yea's* and *No's* altogether; and if it be doubtful, whether is the greater Number, then the *Yea's* are to go forth, and the *No's* are to sit still, (because these are content with their present condition, without any such addition or alteration of Laws, as the other desire) and some are appointed to number them: but at a Committee, though it be of the whole House, as is sometimes, the *Yea's* go on one side, and the *No's* on the other, whereby they may be discerned.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, the Commons standing bare with great respect, where the business is debated; if they then agree not, that business is nulled: but if they agree, then it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with His Royal Robes (sometimes before His pleasure is, to Prorogue or Dissolve them) and being Seated in His Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King, who before hath maturely considered each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a publick Bill, the Answer is, (*Le Roy le veut*),

which gives Life and Birth to that Bill, that was before but an *Embrio*. If a private Bill, the Answer is, (*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*) If it be a publick Bill, which the King likes not, then the Answer is, (*Le Roys, visera*) which is taken for an absolute denial, in a more civil way, and that Bill wholly nulled. So that it is as true in *England*, in some sence, as in any Monarchy in the World, *Quod Principi placuit legis habet vigorem*; Not that whatever the King of *England* Wills, becomes immediately a Law, but nothing, except what the King Wills, hath the force of Law:

Note, That the King without his personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of His Nobles, give His Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to His Majesty, then the Answer is (*Le Roy remercie ses loyax sujets, accepte leur Benevolence. & aussi le veut*) which antient ceremony of thanking the Subject for parting with their Money, some think might better be spared, because it intimates a distinct interest between the King and His Subjects, which is not only false, but very dangerous to be allowed of. The King is *Pater Patriæ*, the Money given to him, is for our Use and Benefit; if we are niggardly to him, we injure our selves, &c. The Bill for the Kings General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either House, for this reason, because they must take it, as the King will please to give it, so the Bill of Subsidies granted by the Clergy, Assembled in Convocation for the same reason; When the Bill for the General Pardon is passed by the King, the Answer is thus, (*Les Prelats Seigneurs*

Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement votre Mojesté & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & longue.

All Acts of Parliaments before the Reign of Hen. 7. were passed and enrolled in *French*, now in *English*.

Most of our antient Acts of Parliament, run in this Style: *The King at the humble Request of the Commons, with the Assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and Barons, hath Ordained, or Enacted.* After, it was thus, *The King, by the Advice and Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Assent of the Commons, doth Enact.* Of latter times it hath been thus; *Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by, and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons;* although the words of the Writ for summoning the Commons, (which ought to be the main Rule) is only *ad Consentiendum*, and not *ad concilium impendendum*, as it is in the Writ to the Lords; and it is evident that the Commons, in the late Long Parliament, made that an advantage, for justifying their Usurpations against the King in that point. And so in another Parliament, the Commons endeavoured to maintain, that the Concurrence of the Lords was not always necessary in Acts of Parliament, because 1 *Edw. 6. cap. 5*, in passing that Act against Transportation of Horses, the Lords were casually omitted, yet by the Register of the Lords House, it appears, that that Bill began first in the Lords House, and there passed, before the Commons took it in debate; and therefore the Kings Council at Law is very curious in wording rightly all Acts, before they are brought to the King, and the Clerks of the Parliament

liament are careful in Transcribing and Registering them ; However, it is to be wished, that to prevent future mischief to this Nation, some Clauses in the late Act of *Oblivion* and *Indemnity*, might be amended, or at least explained, and more especially about the beginning of that Act, these words, *That all manner of Treasons, &c. since January 1637, and before June 1660: by virtue of any Authority from His late Majesty King Charles, or His Majesty that now is, be pardoned, &c.*) which words might possibly be foisted in designedly, to insinuate, as if (according to that most Absurd, and Traiterous Position of some of the rebellious Members of the Long Parliament) the Kings Person, or any Commissionated by him, could be guilty of Treason against the Kings Authority, or against His Two Houses of Parliament, by pursuing of Rebels, to bring them to Justice, according to the Laws of the Land. It were also to be desired, that to prevent the great dishonour of making so many additional, and explanatory Acts of Parliament, so frequently, as hath of late been done, all considerable Bills of Publick Concernment, once read in either House of Parliament, may, before they be passed, be exposed to the view of all Comers, (as antiently among the *Romans* was usual) to the end, that any other Person (besides those of the two Houses) may, within the space of certain days, freely propose in Writing, or otherwise, his Exceptions, Additions, Alterations, or Amendments. *Sed hæc obiter.*

When those things, for which the Parliament was summoned, have been sufficiently treated and brought to a conclusion, then the King doth usually Adjourn, Prorogue, or Dissolve the Parliament in manner following.

The

The Adjournments are usually made in the Lords House, by the Lord Chancellor in the Kings Name, to what other day the King pleaseth, and also to what other place, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next Meeting in the same state they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed.

In the like manner the Parliament is Prorogued; but by a Prorogation there is a Session, and then the Bills that were almost ready in both Houses for the Royal Assent, not having it, must, at the re-assembling of the Parliament, begin anew.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, upon notice given, that it is the Kings pleasure hat House shall also Adjourn, doth say, with the Assent of the House, *This House is Adjourned.*

When the Kings Pleasure is to Prorogue, or Dissolve the Parliament, His Majesty commonly cometh in Person, with his Crown on His Head, sendeth the *Black Rod* for all the House of Commons, to come to the Bar of the Lords House, and after the Kings Answer to each Bill signified, as afore-mentioned, His Majesty usually makes a Solemn Speech, the Lord Chancellor another, and the Speaker of the House of Commons a third. Then the Lord Chancellor by the special Command of the King, doth pronounce the Parliament Prorogued or Dissolved.

Note, that the King being Head of the Parliament, if his Death doth happen during the sitting of the Parliament, it is, *ipso facto*, Dissolved.

Antiently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended, that every one hath notice by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament: of latter times, since Printing became common, that custom hath been laid.

The

*The Number of Persons that have
Place and Suffrage in both Houses.*

T Here belongs now to the HOUSE OF LORDS.

Two Dukes of the Royal Blood, viz.	2
Nine other Dukes, viz.	9
Two Marquesses, viz.	2
Sixty nine Earls, viz.	69
Eight Viscounts, viz.	8
Sixty four Barons, viz.	64

In all One hundred fifty four, viz. 154

Then there are two Archbishops, viz.	2
And four and twenty Bishops, viz.	24

So that the total is One hundred and eighty, viz. 180

To the HOUSE of COMMONS
belong,

First, for the forty Shires of England two }
for each ; in all eighty Knights, viz. } 80

Then for each of the twelve Counties of }
Wales, twelve Knights, viz. } 12

For twenty five Cities in England, two to }
each, and London four ; in all is fifty four } 54
Citizens, viz,

For the eight Cinque-Ports, sixteen Barons, }
viz, } 16

For

For the two Universities, two *Burgesses* for each, is four, &c. }

For one hundred sixty eight Boroughs, there are three hundred thirty and two *Burgesses*, for two of those Boroughs send but one a piece, viz. } 332

And in the twelve Counties of *Wales*, are just twelve *Burgesses*, viz. } C12

So the total number of the House of C O M M O N S is Five hundred and ten; whereof generally two hundred are absent upon Business, or Sick, &c. } 510

Note, That the Barons of the Cinque-Ports, are, at this day, only as other *Burgesses* in Parliament, but are still called Barons, after the anti-ent manner, because heretofore they got Renown by their exploits at Sea, in defending the Kingdom, in Memory whereof, they have yet the priviledge to send *Burgesses*, to bear the Cloth of State over the Kings Head on the day of His Coronation, and to Dine that day in the Kings Presence.

A

A List of the Names of the several Counties, Cities, Borough-Towns and Cinque-Ports, that send up Members to serve in the Parliament of England, with the Number to be chosen by each Place.

Bedfordshire.

County of Bedford,	Two
Town of Bedford,	Two

Berkshire.

County of Berks.	Two
Borough of New Windsor,	Two
Borough of Reading,	Two
Borough of Wallingford,	Two
Borough of Abbingdon,	Two

Buckinghamshire.

Borough of Bucks,	Two
Town of Bucks,	Two
Borough of Chipping-Wiccomb,	Two
Borough of Aylisbury,	Two
Borough of Agmondesham,	Two
Borough of Wendover.	Two
Borough of Great Marlow.	Two

Cambridge.

Cambridgeshire.

County of Cambridge.	Two.
University of Cambridge.	Two
Town of Cambridge.	Two

Chester.

County of Chester.	Two
City of Chester.	Two

Cornwall.

County of Cornwall	Two
Borough of Dunhivid <i>alias</i> Lancelston	Two
Borough of Leskard.	Two
Borough of Leswithiel.	Two
Borough of Truro.	Two
Borough of Bodwin.	Two
Borough of Helston.	Two
Borough of Saltash.	Two
Borough of Gamelford.	Two
Borough of Port-Pigham <i>alias</i> Westow.	Two
Borough of Crampound	Two
Borough of Eastlow	Two
Borough of Penryn	Two
Borough of Tregony	Two
Borough of Bossiney	Two
Borough of St. Ives.	Two
Borough of Foway	Two
Borough of St. Germans	Two
Borough of Michel	Two
Borough of Newport	Two
Borough of St. Mawes	Two
Borough of Killinton.	Two

Cumber:

Cumberland.

County of Cuumberland	Two
City of Carlisle	Two
Borough of Cockermouth.	Two

Derbyshire.

County of Derby	Two
Borough of Derby	Two

Devonshire.

County of Devon	Two
City of Exeter	Two
Borough of Totnes.	Two
Borough of Plymouth	Two
Town of Okehampton	Two
Borough of Barnstable	Two
Borough of Plympton.	Two
Borough of Honiton.	Two
Borough of Tavistock.	Two
Town of Ashburton	Two
Borough of Clifton, Dartmouth, & Hardnes.	Two
Borough of Belraſton.	Two
Borough of Tiverton.	Two

Dorsetshire.

County of Dorset	Two
Town of Pool.	Two
Borough of Dorchester,	Two
Borough of Lime-Regis.	Two
Borough of Weymouth	Two
	Borough

The Present State

<i>Borough of Melcombe-Regis,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Bridport,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Shafton,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Wareham,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Corf-Castle,</i>	Two

Bishoprick of Durham.

<i>County of Durham,</i>	Two
<i>City of Durham,</i>	Two

Essex.

<i>County of Essex,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Colchester,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Maldin,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Harwich,</i>	Two

Gloucestershire.

<i>County of Gloucester,</i>	Two
<i>City of Gloucester,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Cirencester,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Tewksbury,</i>	Two

Herefordshire.

<i>County of Hereford,</i>	Two
<i>City of Hereford,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Lempster,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Webly,</i>	Two

Hertfordshire.

<i>County of Hertford,</i>	Two
<i>Borough</i>	

Borough of St. Albans.

Two

Borough of Hertford.

Two

Huntingdonshire.*County of Huntingdon.*

Two

Borough of Huntingdon.

Two

Kent.*County of Kent,*

Two

City of Canterbury,

Two

City of Rochester,

Two

Borough of Maidstone,

Two

Borough of Quinborough,

Two

Lancashire.*County of Lancaster,*

Two

Borough of Lancaster,

Two

Borough or Town of Preston, in {

Two

*Amounderness,**Borough of New-Town,*

Two

Borough of Wigan

Two

Borough of Clithero,

Two

Borough of Liverpool,

Two

Leicestershire.*County of Leicester,*

Two

Town of Leicester,

Two

Lincolnshire.*County of Lincoln,*

Two

City

The present State

<i>City of Lincoln.</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Boston.</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Great Grimsby.</i>	Two
<i>Town of Stamford.</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Grantham.</i>	Two

Middlesex.

<i>County of Middlesex.</i>	Two
<i>City of Westminster.</i>	Two
<i>City of London.</i>	Four

Monmouthshire.

<i>County of Monmouth,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Monmouth.</i>	One

Norfolk.

<i>County of Norfolk.</i>	Two
<i>City of Norwich,</i>	Two
<i>Town of Lynn-Regis,</i>	Two
<i>Town of Great-Yarmouth,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Thetford,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Castle-Rising</i>	Two

Northamptonshire.

<i>County of Northampton,</i>	Two
<i>City of Peterborough</i>	Two

Town

Town of Northampton,	Two
Town of Brackley.	Two
Borough of Highham-Ferrers.	One

Northumberland.

County of Northumberland.	Two
Town of Newcastle upon Tyne,	Two
Borough of Morpeth.	Two
Town of Berwick upon Tweed,	Two

Nottinghamshire.

County of Nottingham,	Two
Town of Nottingham,	Two
Borough of Eastretford.	Two
Town of Newark upon Trent.	Two

Oxfordshire.

County of Oxon.	Two
University of Oxon.	Two
City of Oxon.	Two
Borough of New-Woodstock.	Two
Borough of Banbury,	Two

Rutland.

County of Rutland,	Two
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Shropshire

County of Salop.	Two
Town of Salop.	Two
	Borough

The present State

Borough of Bruges, <i>alias</i> Bridgenorth	Two
Borough of Ludlow.	Two
Borough of Great Wenlock,	Two
Town of Bishop-Castle.	Two

Somersetshire.

County of Somerset.	Two
City of Bristol,	Two
City of Bath,	Two
City of Wells,	Two
Borough of Taunton,	Two
Borough of Bridgewater,	Two
Borough of Minehead,	Two
Borough of Ilcester,	Two
Borough of Milbournport.	Two

Southampton or Hampshire.

County of Southampton,	Two
City of Winchester,	Two
Town of Southampton,	Two
Town of Portsmouth,	Two
Borough of Yarmouth,	Two
Borough of Peterfield,	Two
Borough of Newport, <i>alias</i> Medona,	Two
Borough of Stockbridge,	Two
Borough of New-Town,	Two
Borough of Christchurch,	Two
Borough of Whitchurch,	Two
Borough of Limington	Two
Town of Andover,	Two

Stafford

Staffordshire.

County of Stafford,	Two
City of Litchfield,	Two
Borough of Stafford,	Two
Borough of Newcastle under Line,	Two
Borough of Tamworth,	Two

Suffolk.

County of Suffolk,	Two
Borough of Ipswich,	Two
Borough of Dunwich,	Two
Borough of Orford,	Two
Borough of Alborough,	Two
Borough of Sudbury,	Two
Borough of Eye,	Two
Borough of St. Edmondsbury,	Two

Surry.

County of Surry,	Two
Borough of Southwark,	Two
Borough of Blechingly,	Two
Borough of Ryegate,	Two
Borough of Guilford.	Two
Borough of Gatton,	Two
Borough of Haslemere,	Two

Suffex.

County of Suffex,	Two
City of Chichester,	Two
Borough of Horsham,	Two
Borough of Midhurst,	Two
Borough of Lewes,	Two
Borough of New-Shoreham,	Two
Part II.	Borough

<i>Borough of Bramber,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Steyning,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of East-Grimstead,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Arundel,</i>	Two

Warwickshire.

<i>County of Warwick,</i>	Two
<i>City of Coventry,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Warwick,</i>	Two

Westmorland.

<i>County of Westmorland,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Apleby,</i>	Two

Wiltshire.

<i>County of Wilts,</i>	Two
<i>City of New-Sarum,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Wilton,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Downton,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Hindon,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Westbury,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Heytesbury,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Calne,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of the Devizes,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Chippenham,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Malmesbury,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Cricklade,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Great Bedwin,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Lurgershal,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Old Sarum,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Wooton Bassett,</i>	Two
<i>Borough of Marleborough,</i>	Two

Worcester.

Worcestershire.

County of Worcester,	Two
City of Worcester,	Two
Borough of Droitwich	Two
Borough of Evesham,	Two
Borough of Bewdly,	Two

Yorkshire.

County of York,	Two
City of York,	Two
Town of Kingston upon Hull,	Two
Borough of Knaresborough,	Two
Borough of Scarborough,	Two
Borough of Rippon,	Two
Borough of Richmond,	Two
Borough of Heydon,	Two
Borough of Burrowbrig,	Two
Borough of Malton,	Two
Borough of Thirske,	Two
Borough of Aldborough,	Two
Borough of Beverly,	Two
Borough of North-Allerton,	Two
Borough of Pomfret,	Two

Barons of the Cinque-Ports.

Port of Hastings,	Two
Town of Winchelsey,	Two
Town of Rye,	Two
Port of New-Rumney,	Two
Port of Hyeth,	Two
Port of Dover,	Two
Port of Sandwich,	Two
Port of Seaford,	Two

WALES.

W A L E S.

Anglesey.

Isle of Anglesey,	One
Town of Bewmorris,	One

Brecknockshire.

County of Brecon,	One
Town of Brecon,	One

Cardiganhire.

County of Cardigan,	One
Town of Cardigan,	One

Carmarthenhire.

County of Carmarthen,	One
Town of Carmarthen,	One

Carnarvanhire.

County of Carnarvan,	One
Town of Carnarvan,	One

Denbyshire.

County of Denby,	One
Town of Denby,	One

E 3

Flint

The Present State**Flintshire.**

County of Flint,
Town of Flint,

One
 One

Glamorganshire.

County of Glamorgan,
Town of Cardiffe,

One
 One

Merionethshire.

County of Merioneth,

One

Pembrookshire.

County of Pembrook,
Town of Pembrook,
Town of Haverford-West,

One
 One
 One

Montgomeryshire.

County of Montgomery,
Town of Montgomery,

One
 One

Radnorshire.

County of Radnor,
Town of Radnor,

One
 One

of

Of the Executive Power in Temporal Matters.

A Brief Account of the Legislative Power in Temporal Affairs, having been given, next may be considered the Executive Power in those Affairs, and that is generally in the King, he is the Fountain of Justice; he is the Lord Chief Justice of *England*; and therefore as all the Laws of *England* are called the King's Laws, because he is *Caput, Principium, & Finis Parliamenti*, by which the Laws are made, and that nothing can have the force of a Law, but what he wills; so all the Courts of Judicature are called the King's Courts, and all the Judges of those Courts, are called the King's Judges.

The highest Court of Judicature in *England*, is the HOUSE of LORDS in Parliament; so that the Parliament is not only *Concilium*, but *Curia*, a Court of Judicature, consisting as aforementioned, of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as judges; and these assisted with the most grave and eminent Lawyers of *England*, both in Common and Civil Law.

To the Judicature of this Supreme and most Honourable Court, all other Courts and Persons, that are Subjects of *England*, are subject and accountable for all Crimes, not properly tryable, remedial, or punishable in other inferior Courts of Justice; and to this Court all last Appeals are to be made, and from whose Sentence there lies no Appeal, but to a succeeding Parliament; and this supreme Judicatory, or Judicial Power, lies only in the King and House of Lords.

and at the Bar of this High Court may the House of Commons, as the grand Inquest of the Nation, impeach the highest Subject of *England*, whether of the Clergy, or of the Laity, as aforesaid, and prosecute them till it come to a Sentence, after which, there can be no farther proceeding, till the King, being informed of the whole Matter, gives His Royal Assent for the execution of the said Sentence, or Grant His Gracious Pardon.

*Long Par-
liament.*

In the late **LONG PARLIAMENT**, which began the third of *November*, 1640, the House of Commons pretended to be also a Court of Judicature, and at length usurped a most exorbitant Power, to the total ruine of Monarchical Government, and it is worth observing, by what Gradations they arrived the re- to. In the time of *Q. Elizabeth*, and not before, the Commons began to take upon them (as saith *Mr. Prin*, a Learned Member of that House) to seclude one another for undue Elections, whereas formerly the King and Lords were accounted the sole Judges of all Members of the Commons House, and to have the sole power to judge of their undue Elections, Returns, Misdemeanors, breaches of Priviledges, and of all other Matters concerning their Membership; also freeing any Members from Arrests or Imprisonments, did wholly and solely belong to the Lords, and not to the Commons unless it were by special Order referred by the Lords to the House of Commons, as heretofore sometimes hath been done.

In the time of King *Charles* the Martyr, the Commons went farther, took upon them utterly to expel out of their House, some of their fellow Members, as Projectors and Monopolizers, although

although they had been duly Elected : After this, in the same Kings time, they expelled all such as adhered in Loyalty to the King ; next they secluded and imprisoned all such as the Officers of the late Rebellious Army impeached, or disliked ; then by the help of that Army, 50 or 60 of the Members of that House, expelled all the rest of their Fellows, and, soon after, voted down the King, and the whole House of Lords, and voted themselves to be the Parliament, to be the sole Legislators, and the Supream Authority of *England*. Into such a prodigious height of Folly and Impiety do Men run, when they once allow themselves to pass their due limits.

off

*Of the Court of Justice, called
the Kings-Bench.*

FOR the execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the highest Court in *England* is the *Kings Bench*, so called, because antiently the King sometimes there sate in Person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs in the absence of the King.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all things that concern loss of life, or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concerned, because the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King, so that the Pleas here are between the King and the Subject. Here are handled all Treasons, Felonies, breach of Peace, Oppression, Misgovernment, &c. This Court, moreover, hath power to examine, and correct all errors *in facto*, and *in jure*, of all the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas Real, Personal, and Mixt, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court, sit commonly four Grave Reverend Judges, whereof the first is styled the Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings-Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ, thus; *Georgio Jeoffries, Militi salutem. Sciatis, quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalem ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito nostro. Teste meipso apud Westm.*

The rest of the Judges of the *Kings-Bench*, hold their Places by Letters Patents in these words; *Rex omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint*

venerint salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus dilectum & fidelem Franciscum Wythens, Militem unum Justiciariorum ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito nostro, Teste, &c.

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the Great Wardrobe.

In this Court, all young Lawyers, that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to Plead and Practice.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*, is more uncontrollable than any other Court, (for the Law presumes, that the King is always there in Person.)

None may be Judge in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif, that is, a Sergeant at Law, who, upon taking this High Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn Coif under his Cap, for ever after.

The Jurisdiction of this Lord Chief Justice is very great over all *England*, and even in Parliament time, the Lords, sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes; and of late, the House of Commons hath made use of him to seize the five Popish Lords for Treason.

The Present State

A List of the several Officers of His Majesties Court of Kings-Bench.

Lord Chief Justice, Sir George Jeoffries, Knight and Baronet.

The other Justices, are { Sir Francis Withins.
Sir Richard Holloway.
Sir Thomas Walcott.

Clerk of the Crown's Office.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Samuel Astrey, a Cap-Officer, sits Covered in Court; his Secondary is Jasper Waterhouse, Esq; There are several Enttring Clerks, who have Counties assigned them, and usually are Attorneys for Defendants, prosecuted at the suit of the King. viz.

Mr. John Goddin.	Simon Harcourt Esq;
Mr. Richard Horton.	Mr. Cook.
Mr. Philip Wards.	Mr. Weekley.
Mr. Seyliard, Clerk of	Mr. Fansham.
the Rules	These are Officers for
Mr. Benjamin Brown.	Life.

The Protonotarys Office.

Protonotary Sir Robert Henly, a Cap-Officer, his Secondary is William Livesey Esq; and his Deputy for signing Writs is John Warter, Gent.

Mr. Richard Sealer, Clerk for fileing Declarations.

Mr. John Warter, Clerk of the Remembrances.

Mr. *Francis Thacker*, Clerk of the Bayles and Postes. And note, that all Clerks of the Plea-side, are Clerks to the Protonotary.

Custos Brevium's Office.

Custos Brevium, & Recordorum, *Thomas Goodwin* Esq; and *Simon Folks* Esq; both Cap-Officers, who are likewise Clerks of the Effoines and Warrants of Attorney. The Clerks of which Office for sealing Records of *Nisi Prius*, for the several Circuits and Cityes, are,

Mr. *John Todd*.
Mr. *William Avery*.
Mr. *William Slater*.
Mr. *John Holyman*.

Mr. *Thomas Maydwell*.
Mr. *James Hooton*:
Mr. *Henry Boulton*.

Deputy Clerks of the Treasury, Mr. *Henry Boulton*, Clerk of the Inner Treasury; Mr. *Joseph Tully*, Clerk of the Outward Treasury. All these are Officers for Life.

Two Book-Bearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal or Keeper of the Kings Bench Prison is, *Henry Glover* Esq; his Deputy is Mr. —

The Clerk of the Papers is Mr. *Thomas Wigg*.

Clerk of the Papers on the Plea-side, Mr. *Francis Woodward*, and Mr. *Richard Aston*.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *Edward Coleman*. These are also Officers for Life.

Deputy

The present State

Deputy Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *Edward Pugh*.

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. *Godfrey Woodward*.

Deputy Clerk, Mr. *James Hooton*.

Sealer of Writs Mr. *Tho Watrond*.

A Head Cryer, two under Cryers, 2 Ushers, and 4 Tipstaves.

Then there are Filazers, for the several Counties of *England*, whose Office is in this Court, to make out all Proceſs upon Original Writs, Actions Personal, and Mixt. They are those that follow, viz.

Mr. *Edward Smith*.

Mr. *Robert Hastings*.

Mr. *James Fuller*,

Mr. *Thomas Statham*,

Mr. *John Green*,

Mr. *George Woodson*,

John Trye, Esq;

Mr. *William Hastings*,

Mr. *William Ravenhil*,

Mr. *Josias Wade*,

Mr. *Thomas Bathurst*.

Mr. *William Avery*,

Mr. *Godfrey Wildbore*,

Mr. *Basil Herne*,

Mr. *Henry Dodd*,

Mr. *Francis Caplin*,

Mr. *Michael Martin*,

Mr. *Richard Alwyn*,

Mr. *John Hinde*,

Mr. *Thomas Stone*,

Mr. *Samuel Porter*,

Mr. *William Bennet*,

Mr. *William Osborne*,

Sir *John Saintloe*, Kt.

Mr. *Robert Hide*,

Mr. *Silv. Harlackenden*,

Mr. *John Ayres*,

Mr. *Henry Ewen*.

Mr. *Richard Bowcock*.

Mr. *John Browning*.

The manner of Tryals in This, and all other Common-Law Courts in *England*, being different from that of all other Countreys, and peculiar to *England*, shall be at large described apart in a Chapter, with other particulars.

The Court of Common-Pleas.

THe next Court for execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, so called, because there are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject. Some say, this Court, as well as other Courts, was at first held in the Kings House, wheresoever he resided; but by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, it was ordained, that this Court should not be ambulatory, but be held at a certain place, and that hath ever since been in *Westminster-Hall*.

None but Sergeants at Law may plead in this Court, and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to assist all that have any cause depending in that Court.

Note, that Sergeants may also plead in all other Courts, as all other Barristers may.

This Court may Grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *Kings-Bench* doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court, is called the *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*; holdeth his Place by Letters Patent, *durante beneplacito*, and so do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly three.

In this Court, all Civil Causes, Real and Personal, are usually tryed, according to the strict Rule of the Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only in this Court at *Westminster*.

The

The Present State

The King allows to the Lord Chief Justice of this Court, a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tun of Wine, as is done to the Lord Chief Justice of the other Bench; also to the other Judges of this Court, and to four Sergeants, is allowed Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

In the 11th and 12th of Edw. 3. there were Eight Judges belonging to the *Common-Pleas*: at other times, seven, six, and five, and so in the time of Henry 6. and Edw. 4. but since usually but four, as at this day.

Before the Reign of Queen Mary, these, and the rest of the 12 Judges, rode upon Mules, and not upon Horses, as they now do in great State, at the beginning of the Term.

A List

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Common-Pleas.

THe Honourable, Sir Thomas Jones, Kt. Lord Chief Justice.

Sir Hugh Wyndham,

Sir Job Charlton,

Sir Creswel Levinze.

These are the present Judges of that Tribunal.

Then there is an Officer called *Custos brevium*, the first Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the Protonotaries all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, called *Postea's*. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the second Protonotaries Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries. Sir Joseph Ash hath this Office, his Deputy in Court is, William Thursby, Esq; and the Office is executed by Mr. Joseph Yeates.

There are three Protonotaries, a word compounded of *Greek* and *Latine* (which with the Antients was usual) and signifies the first Notaries, they are Chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office, are to Enter and Inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, (which the Filazers did formerly promiscuously do,) Assises, Judgments, and Actions; to make out Judicial Writs, &c. These considerable Offices are in the hands of

John Cook,

Humphrey Wirly,

Thomas Winford,

} Esquires.

In

The present State

in whose Offices all the Attorneys of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Causes, each of the said Protonotaries hath a *Secondary*, whose Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other Matters relating to the business of the Court; These *Secondaries* are commonly the antientest and ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court, and at present are, Mr. *John Coats*, Mr. *Charles Cox*, and Mr. *Geo. Walker*. The Chirographer (also from two *Greek* words, signifying to acknowledge a Debt, by setting ones hand) is an Officer, who ingrosseth Fines acknowledged; &c. He holdeth his Place also by Patent, and is at present *William Longueville*, Esq; in Trust for Sir *William Drake*, who doth execute it by a Deputy, Mr. *Thomas Love*—In this Office there are several Clerks, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingross the Fines leavied of Lands in their respective divisions; the present Clerks are,

Mr. <i>John Millet</i> ,	Mr. <i>John Storer</i> ,
Mr. <i>Edmund Grace</i> ,	Mr. <i>John Christmas</i> ,
Mr. <i>John Ashton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Thomas Newman</i> ,
Mr. <i>Robert Love</i> ,	Mr. <i>Peter Storer</i> .
Mr. <i>Robert Burd</i> ,	

Register for this Office, is *Francis Blake*, Esq;

All these Officers aforementioned sit in the Court, covered with black round Caps, according to the mode, immediately before the invention of Hats, which was since the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover they are all sworn, and have their Offices for Life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court three Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante beneplacito*.

1. One Clerk of the Treasury, Mr. *Tench*, who hath the charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice.

2. Mr. *Miles*, Clerk of the Inrollments of Fines and Recoveries, who is, by Statute, under the three Puisne Judges of this Court; and removable at their pleasure. Note, That the Inrollment of Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by Stat. 23. *Elix. cap. 3.* is of as good force and validity in Law, to all intents and purposes, for so much of any of them so inrolled, as the same being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law, to be: the general neglect whereof in this Kingdom, hath occasioned many Law-Suits, and hath proved in process of time, exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates.

3. The Clerk of the Outlawries, Mr. *Francklin*, who makes out the Writs of *Capias Utlegatum*, (after the parties are returned Outlawed) in the Name of the Kings Attorney, whose Deputy he is, *pro tempore*.

There are Five Clerks or Offices more,

1. Clerk of the Kings Silver, *Henry Ludlow*, Esq; unto whom every Fine, or final Agreement upon Sale of Lands is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and to whom Money is paid for the Kings use, executed by a Deputy, Mr. *William Higford*.

2. Clerk of the Warrants, *Thomas Browne*, Esq; executed by a Deputy, Mr. *Robert Fish*, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney, for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolleth all Deeds
acknow-

acknowledged before any of the Judges of this Court.

3. Clerk of the Juries, *Sr. Lumly Robinson*, who makes out the Writs, called *Habeas Corpora*, and *Destringas Juratorum*, for appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country, executed by *Mr. Hambden* his Deputy.

4. Clerk of the Effoins, or excuses for lawful cause of absence, *Mr. William Hall*.

5. Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, *Richard Abbot*, Esq; which is held by Patent, but before King *James's* time, the Writs of *Supersedeas* were made by the Exigenter.

In this Court are also Filazers, for the several Counties of *England*, so called from the French *Fil* a Thred, because they File their Writs. These make out all Procefs upon Original Writs, and do many other things, too long to be here set down; of these there are 14. viz. *Fabian Philips*, Esq; who hath *London*, *Middlesex*, *Huntington*, and *Cambridge-shires*. The rest of the Counties are divided amongst these that follow,

<i>Sir Thomas Stringer</i> ,	<i>Mr. Bartholomew Canter</i> ,
<i>Mr. Henry Dottyn</i> ,	<i>Mr. Edmund Le Neva</i> ,
<i>Mr. Richard Spicer</i> ,	<i>Mr. John Bennet</i> ,
<i>Francis Gray</i> , Esq;	<i>Mr. Charles Speke</i> .
<i>Mr. Humphrey Norborne</i> ,	<i>Mr. Thomas Herbert</i> ,
<i>Mr. Thomas Child</i> ,	<i>Mr. Richard Midlemore</i> ,
<i>Mr. Charles Clare</i> ,	And <i>Mr. Lawr. Alcock</i> ,

who is Protonotary, Filazer, and Exigenter of *Monmouth*, by Patent; the rest, in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and hold for Life.

There are also four Exigenter, whose Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations, in all Actions where Procefs of Outlawry doth lye.

lye. This Writ is called an Exigent, because it exacteth the Party, that is, requireth his appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County, so that after summons by the Sheriff, at five several County Courts, if he appear not, he is Out-lawed. The four Exigenters at present are
John Dawling, Esq; | *Tollemach Duke, Esq;*
Mr. Charles Clare, | *And Mr. Tho. Goudge.*
 All in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and are for Life.

There are also belonging to this Court, four Cryers and a Porter.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

THe next Court for Execution of Laws, is, that called the *Exchequer*, so called, as some think, from a Chequer-wrought Carpet, covering the great Table in that Court, as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the Kings House is so called from the Green Carpet, or else from the *French* word *Eschequier*, a Chess-board, because the Accomptants in that Office, were wont to use such Boards in their Calculation. Here are tryed all Causes which belong to the Kings Treasury or Revenue, as touching Accounts, Disbursements, Customs, and all Fines imposed upon any Man. In this Court may sit,

The Lord Treasurer; the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Lord Chief Baron, and three other Learned Judges, called Barons of the *Exchequer*, also one other Curfitor Baron. The present Barons are,

The

The Honourable *William Mountague*
Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.

Sir *Edward Atkins*,
Sir *William Gregory*,
Sir *Thomas Streete*,
Sir *Richard May*, } Barons.
Cursitor Baron.

But the two first seldom sit, and these five last seldom fail; The first of these five, is the Principal Judge of this Court, and Answers the Bar of the Baristers, who direct their Speech to him, takes Recognizances for the Kings Debts, &c. It is an high Office of high Honour and Profit, he is styled Lord Chief Baron, is Created by Letters Patents, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu bene se gesserit*, wherein he hath a more fixed Estate than the Chief Justices of either Bench, for the Law intends this an Estate for Life; He alone without the other Barons, Sits at *Guild-Hall* the Afternoon in Term-time, upon *Nisi prius* in *London*, takes Audits, Accounts, Recognizances, Presentations of Offices, and many other things of importance. In the absence of the Lord Chief Baron, the other three Barons supply his place, according to their Seniority; but the fifth is said to be the Cursitor of the Court, and administers the Oaths to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the *Custom-House*, but is no Itinerant Judge, nor counted one of the Twelve Judges.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of Law, another of Equity.

All judicial proceedings according to Law, are *coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity, held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is *coram The-
saurario*,

Saurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus. This Court had its beginning, *Primo Pb. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, that all the other fore-mentioned Courts, were not instituted by any Statute or Written-Law, but have their Original from the antient custom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conquest, there sate in the *Exchequer*, both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm, and in latter times there sate in their places, others that were not Peers of the Realm, yet styled *Barons, quia ibi sedere solebant Barones.*

All the Twelve Judges belonging to these High Tribunals, sit in Robes, and square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity, because (as some say) they were antiently most commonly Clergy-men and Doctors, Bishops or Prelates.

A List

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Exchequer.

*The Kings
Remem-
brancer's
Office.*

After the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Barons of the Exchequer afore-mentioned, The next Officer is the Kings Remembrancer, ——— *Ayliffe Esquire*, in trust for *EVELYN* Viscount *FANSHAWE*, in whose Office are Eight sworn Clerks, whereof

Thomas Hall, } Esquires, the two Seconda-
Ansel Beaumont, } ries.

The rest are,

Mr. Hugh Frankland.

Mr. Butler Buggin.

Mr. George Wats.

Mr. Francis Butler.

Mr. Gabriel Armiger.

Mr. William Bathurst.

In this Office are entred the States of all the Accounts concerning the Kings Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Hearth-money, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accounts of what Nature soever, except Sheriffs and Bayliffs accounts, and also Accounts for Moneys imprested to any Person to perform Service for the King, concerning the Kings Revenue, either certain or casual, all Securities, either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the Kings Majesty, by Accomptants and Officers for the faithful exercising of their Offices, and many of His Debts, are taken here. All

Pro-

Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excizes, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the Kings Name, by Officers appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted into this Office for recovery thereof, are properly in this Office: From whence issue forth Process, to cause all Accountants to come in and Account. In the Court of *Exchequer*, there being a Court of Equity, all proceedings touching the same, are in this Office, with many other things concerning the Kings Revenue. This Office is in the Kings Gift.

Next is the Lord Treasurers Remembrancer, Sir *John Osbourn*, Kt. whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bayliffs, &c. for their Accounts, and many other things of moment, as *Estreat-Rules*, &c. All Charters, and Letters-Patents, whereupon any Rents are reserved to the King, are transcribed and sent into this Office, by the Clerk of the Petty Bag, to the end such moneys as are thereby payable to his Majesty may be transmitted to the Clerk of the Pipe, and there by him charged in the great Roll of the Pipe, and Process made to recover the same, by the Comptroller of the Pipe. Out of this Office Process issues to levy the Twenty Pounds, per month, due from Popish Recusants, when convicted: And also to seize the two thirds of their Lands, when Schedules thereof are made by the Clerk of the Pipe, and transmitted hither. Out of this Office Process is also made to Levy the Kings Fee Farm Rents, &c.

*The Lord
Treasurers
Remem-
brancer's
Office.*

When the Auditors of the Revenue have made Schedules of such Arrears, and transmitted them to the Remembrancer, The States

Part II

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of

of all Imprest Accompts, and other Great Accompts, are also entred in this Office, as well as in the Office of the Kings Remembrancer. In this Office there were heretofore twelve sworn Clerks, whereof the two first were called Secondaries; and whose Names are now *John Tutbil*, and *John Tayleure*, Esquires. This also is in the King's Gift.

Clerk of the Pipe, is the Right Honourable *Hugh*, Lord *Clifford*.

All Accompts which pass the Remembrancers Office are brought to the Office of the Clerk of the Pipe, and remain there, to the end that if there be any determined Debt due by any Accomptant, or any other Person in any such Accompt, the same may be drawn down into the Great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the Comptroller of the Pipe taken into his Roll *verbatim* with the Great Roll, and Process may be made by him for the Recovery thereof, by a Writ called the Summons of the Pipe, which is of the Nature of a *Levare Facias*.

And if upon Summons of the Pipe a *Nichil* be returned by the Sheriff; then a Schedule is made of such Debts as are *Nichiled*, and sent to the Treasurers Remembrancer, who makes out a long Writ, and annexes the same to it, which Writ is a *Capias*, *Fieri facias*, & *extendi facias*.

All Tallyes, which vouch the Payments contained in such Accompts, are examined and allowed by the Chief Secondary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bayliffs are made up by the Clerks of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accomptants before-mentioned, their *Quietus est*, in case their Accompts be even.

The

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leases of the Kings Lands and extended Lands, when he is warranted so to do by the Lord Treasurer, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. And these Leases are sometimes directed to be made under the Great Seal, but for the most part pass the Exchequer. He hath under him eight Sworn Clerks,

Nicholas Highbmore, Esq;

Chief Secondary.

Walter Wallinger,

John Bennet,

Francis Sterne,

Thomas Cole,

Henry Burnet,

Edward Underwood,

Joseph Cranmer.

Comptroller of the Pipe *John Pottinger, Esq;* *Comptroller of the Pipe.* who writeth in his Roll all that is in the Great Roll, and nothing entered in the great Roll can be discharged without his Privy. And if *Nichils* be returned, such Schedules are made to the Treasurers Remembrancer, as before is mentioned.

He writeth out the Summons twice every Year to the High Sheriffs to Levy the Debts, charged in the Great Roll of the Pipe.

Clerk of the Pleas, is *Richard Beresford, Clerk of Esq;* in whose Office, all the Officers of the *the Pleas.* Exchequer, and other priviledged Persons, as Debtors to the King, &c. are to have their privilege to plead, and be impleaded, as to all matters at the Common-Law. And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials, as at the Common-Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their attendance is required. In this Office, there are four sworn Attorneys, viz. *Thomas Arden, Richard Ogden, Charles Haynes,* and *Will. Fothergill.*

Foreign Opposer.

Foreign Opposer is *Charles Whitaker*, Esq; whose Office is, to Appose all Sheriffs upon the Schedules of the *Green Wax*; this Office is kept in *Grays Inn*.

Clerk of the *E-streats*.

Clerk of the *E-streats*, *Timothy Whitfield*, Esq; whose Office is to receive every Term, the *E-streats* or Extracts out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* of the Lord Treasurer; and to write them out, to be levied for the King, also to make Schedules for such Sums as are to be discharged.

Auditors of the *Imprest*.

Auditors of the *Imprest*, *Brook Bridges*, and *Thomas Done*, Esquires, who Audit the Great Accounts of the Kings Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-Fruits, and Tenths, Naval, and Military Expences, Moneys Imprested, &c.

Auditors of the Revenue.

Auditors of the Revenue, there are seven,

Sir Joseph Seymour, Kt.	Sir William Godolphin
John Philips, Esq;	for Wales.
Humphrey Morrice, Esq;	John Shales, Esq;
Anthony Parsons, Esq;	Anthony Stephens.

These Audit all Accompts of the Kings Lands, Revenue, Hearth Money, and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are also several Receivers of the Kings Revenues, arising from Lands and Rents, whose Accompts the Auditors do make up Yearly.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits.

Remembrancer of First-Fruits and Tenths, is *William Pritiman*, Esq; whose Clerks are *Robert Urwin* and *George Robinson*. These take all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenths, and make Process against such as pay not the same; This Office is kept in the *Middle Temple*.

There is also a Receiver of the Revenue of the First-Fruits, who is *John Laurence*, Esq; The

The Bishops are Collectors of the Tenthes and Accompt also annually for the same.

There are also two other considerable Offi- Deputy
cers; called Deputy-Chamberlains, Mr. Cole, Chamber-
and Mr. Ady, in whose Office at Westminster, lains.
are preserved all the Counterfoils of the Tal-
lies, (whereof more anon) so exactly ranged
by Months and years, that they may presently be
found out, to be joyned with their respective
Stock or Tally, when thereunto required;
which being done, and proving true, they deliver
the same, attested for a lawful Tally to the
Clerk of the Pipe, for to be allowed in the
Great Roll; but in case any corruption hath been
used, the same is easily, and soon discovered,
and the Offender feverely punished, by Fine and
Imprisonment.

There are moreover divers other Officers, Other Off-
as Clerk of the Parcels, Clerk of the Nichils, cers.
the Marshal, the Chief Usher of the Exchequer,
whose Office is an Office of Inheritance, four
under Ushers and six Messengers, whose Offices
are all in the Gift of the Chief Usher, whose
Name is *William Walker*, Esq; He is also by in-
heritance Proclamator of the Court of Com-
mon Pleas, and hath the Gift of all the Ushers
also.

Of the other part of the Exchequer, called by some of the Lower Exchequer, where the Kings Revenue is Received and Disbursed with admirable Order and Frugality.

THe Principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer, of whom see the *First Part of the State of England*.

This Office upon the Resignation of the late Lord Clifford, was conferred upon the Right Honourable, the Lord Vicount Latimer, afterwards created Earl of Danby, and since his going out, it is executed by five Lords Commissioners, viz.

The Right Honourable Laurence, Earl of Rochester.

Sir John Ernle, Kt. Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Sir Edward Dering, Kt.

Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

There is one Secretary, *Henry Guy, Esq;*

Next Officer is the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a Principal Power, not only in the *Exchequer Court*, but also here, in the managing and disposing of the Kings Revenue: He hath also the custody of the *Exchequer-Seal*. He sits in the Court not only above all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, but (as some say) above the Lord Treasurer, having a superintendency

dency and controulment over the Lord Treasurers Roll.

He hath the Gift of the Controller of the Pipe, and of the Clerk of the *Pleas*, also of the Clerk of the *Nichils*, and of the Seal of the Court.

He is moreover Under-Treasurer, and hath the Gift of the two Praizers of the Court. This Office is now enjoyed by Sir *John Ernle*, Knight.

Then there are two Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Nicholas Steward*, and Mr. *Hyl diard*, in whose custody are many antient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Standards of Moneys, Weights and Measures, those antient famous Books called *Do.ms-day*, and the *Black-Book* of the *Exchequer*, whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein is described all the Lands of *England*, with the true value, and their Owners names; it was six years in making, viz. from the 14th to the 20th year of that King, and called at first, *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since named *Dooms-day Book*, because therein was set down an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the number of Families, of Men, Souldiers, and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattle; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed: and when any one was cited, or any difference arose about those things and Taxes, &c. there was no place for denying or deceiving the King (whereof many men now make little Conscience, though all good Christians ever accounted it a grievous and hainous Sin) when this *Book* was opened, like as at it will

be at the opening of the *Book* at the Great day of *Doom*, or General Judgment of the World. This Book is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. and for every Line transcribed, is to be paid 4 d.

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*, Sir Robert Howard, whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money received, and to draw all Orders to be Signed by the Lord High Treasurer, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Moneys by virtue of Privy Seals, which are Recorded by the Clerk of the Pells, and entered in the Office of the said Auditor, and lodged in his Office. He also by Warrant of the Lord Treasurer makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patents from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for payment to the Tellers. He receives every day the state of the Account of each Teller; and also weekly certifies the whole to the Lord High Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners, who immediately present the *Estimate or Ballance* to the King. He makes half yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, a Book called a Declaration, which contains a Methodical Abstract of all Accounts and Payments, made in the preceding half year, and delivers one of them to the Lord Treasurer, and another to the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. By him are kept the several Registers, appointed for paying all persons in course, upon several Branches of the Kings Revenue. He is *Scriptor Tallierum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Moneys received, disbursed, and remaining.

Next, there are four Tellers, viz. John La-
ving,

ving, Esq; Sir George Downing, Kt. Sir Thomas Vernon, Kt. George Downing, Esq; Their Clerks or Under-Tellers are, Mr. Spyer, Mr. Woodroofe, Mr. Squib, Mr. Deering: Their Office is to receive all Moneys due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is received by the Auditors Clerk, who there attends to write the words of the said Bill upon a Tally, and then deliver the same to be entered by the Clerk of the Pells, or his under-Clerk, who there attends to enter it in his Book; then the Tally is cloven by the two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals; and while the Senior Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other part with the other two Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells, is *William Wardour*, Esq; whose Office is to enter every Tellers Bill into a Parchment Skin, (in *Latine*, *Pellis*, whence this Office hath its name) all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what cause, or by whomsoever; and is in nature of a Comptroller, hath four Clerks, whereof one is for the *Introitus*; and another for the *Exitus*.

In the Tally-Court sit the Deputies of the two Chamberlains, *John Low* and *Matthew Lister*, Esquires; who cleave the Tallies, and examine each Piece apart; also the Tally-cutter attends there.

A Tally in the *Exchequer*, from the French Verb, *Tallier*, to cut, is a very ancient, and most certain way of avoiding all cozenage in the Kings Revenue; the like no where else in Christendom, and is after this manner.

He that pays the King any Moneys, receives for his Acquittance a Tally, which is a stick, with words written on it on both sides, containing the Acquittance proper to express what the

Money received is for, which being cloven a-
 under by the Deputy Chamberlains, one part
 thereof called the Stock is delivered to the Par-
 ty that pays that Money, and the other part
 called the Stock remains with them, who after-
 wards deliver it over to the other Deputies to
 be kept till it be called for, and joined with the
 Stock, after which they send it, by an Officer of
 their own to the Pipe, to be applyed to the
 discharge of the Accomptant.

This most ancient way of striking of Tallies
 hath been found, by long experience, to be ab-
 solutely the best way that ever was invented,
 for it is morally impossible so to falsifie or
 counterfeit a Tally, but that upon rejoyning it
 with the Counterfoyle, it will be obvious to eve-
 ry eye, either in the Notches, or in the Cleaving,
 in the Longitude, or in the Latitude, in the na-
 tural growth, or in the shape of the Counter-
 foyl: whereas Acquittances in Writing cannot
 be so done, but that they may be counterfeited
 by skilful Penmen, and that so exactly, as that he,
 who wrote the Original, shall not be able to
 know his own hand from the counterfeit, as hath
 been frequently seen in all the Courts of *West-*
minster.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the *Exche-*
quer, are, the Usher of the Receipt, who is *Ro-*
bert Packer, Esq; *Samuel Langford*, Esq; the Tal-
 ly-cutter, and 4 Messengers of the Receipt;
 the Ushers duty is to take care to secure the
Exchequer by day and by night, and all the Ave-
 nues leading to the same, and to furnish all ne-
 cessaries, as Books, Paper, &c.

By long continuance, and the wisest contri-
 vances that the ablest Men of many Ages could
 invent, the *Exchequer* of the King of *England*
 is become the best ordered publick Revenue in
 the World.

Though

Though the number of Officers in the *Exchequer*, is far greater than in any of the Kings Courts, yet not near so great as the Financiers, and other Officers belonging to the Revenues of the French King, who are so many, that their Fees eat up a very considerable part of the whole Revenue: whereas, for rewarding all the Officers in the English *Exchequer*, whereof most are ever persons of Estates, Parts, and great Integrity, it costs the King a very inconsiderable sum of Money, as will easily appear to any one who shall consider, that in case of a Gift from the King of Moneys, or Pension out of his *Exchequer*, he that receives it, pays but 5 *l. per Cent.* amongst the Tellers, Auditors, Clerk of the Pells, and their Clerks, and to all other Officers whatsoever; and, which is remarkable, there goes not amongst the said Officers and Clerks, so much as 5 *s. per Cent.* out of publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treasurer of the Chamber, &c.

In case of Moneys paid in by any of the Kings Tenants, Receivers, it costs them sometimes but 6 *d.* and at most but 3 *s.* for every payment under a thousand pounds; and that goes only to the Clerks for their pains in writing and attending.

The bringing in of all Moneys to the King, costs his Majesty, amongst Receivers, Collectors, and all others in the Countrey, not above 2 *s.* in the pound; and at His *Exchequer*, it costs him in a manner nothing at all; for the Tellers, who are bound to the King in 20000 *l.* security, for the true discharge of their great Trusts, have under 33 *l. per annum* for their Salary from the King, and the two Clerks of each Teller, who constantly attend their Offices, have nothing at all from the King. The

The Court of the Dutchy of LANCASTER.

THere is another Court at *Westminster*, called the Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, which takes cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been long since annexed to the Crown.

The Chief Judge of this Court, is the Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, who is assisted by the Attorney of the *Dutchy*. There are divers other Officers of this Court, a List of whose Names here follow.

Sir *Thomas Chicheley*, Chancellor, and is also one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council.

Sir *John Otway*, Vice-Chancellor of the *Dutchy*.

Sir *John Heath*, Attorney-General,

Sir *John Curson*, Receiver-General,

John Fanshaw, Esq; } Auditors.

Edward Webb, Esq; }

Cheeke Gerrard, Esq; Clerk of the *Dutchy*.

Thomas Desborough, Messenger.

This Court is kept at *Westminster*, by the Lower Exchequer, and the Office of *Cheeke Gerrard* at *Grays-Inn*.

Of the High Court of CHANCERY.

NExt to the *Kings-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall*, is wisely placed this High Court, to mitigate the rigor of that; it is *Curia Cancellaria*, because, as some think, the Judge of this Court sat antiently *intra Cancellos*, or *Latixes*, as the East end of our Churches being separated *per Cancellos*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, the Womb of all our Fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the Original of all other Courts. It is as antient as the civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another name.

This Court proceeds, either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latine*, granting out Writs Mandatory, and Remedial, Writs of Grace; or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English Bill*: so that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one, the equitable part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trusts, Secret Uses, &c. to moderate the rigor of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the hands of their Oppressors. To relieve a Man, especially in three things, *viz.* against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued out Writs, or Summons for Parliaments, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-Conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any person hath been

been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records, and false Judgments in inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*: here are Sealed and Inrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commissions from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold Pleas without it.

For the *Latine* part of this Court are the 24 *Cursitors*; and for the *English* part are the Six Clerks.

The Court of *Equity*, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, not his Lands or Goods.

The Judge of this Court, is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is here the sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges: but he may, and doth often, in Cases of greater weight and difficulty, in Cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it was almost always antiently; and so of latter times by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and after by Doctor *Williams*, Bishop of *Lincolne*, to their great Praise and Commendation.

Court of
Chance-
ry.

It is the highest Dignity in *England*, that a Lay-man is capable of, it is *Summum ambientis animi quasi Solstitium*; and the Chancellor is, *Magistratum omnium Antistes*.

Antiently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great Seal*; but of later times, they differ only in Name.

In *France*, he that is made Chancellor, is *Durante vita*, his Place cannot be taken away, although the Seals may. It is said there, that he is so to attend to the sole Interest of the King and People, that he must not be sensible of any Relations, or other consideration; and therefore may not put himself in Mourning, neither for his own Father, nor for the King himself.

Chancellors have been in *England*, as the Learned Sir *William Dugdale* finds, as soon as Christianity was embraced by the Saxons.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the Kings Conscience, to judge *secundum æquum & bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; He is to moderate the τὸ ἀνεξέστικτον, the exact Rigor and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tied; for the Princes of this Realm, (in imitation of the KING of Kings, Governing the World by Justice and Mercy) have erected two Supream Tribunals together, at the upper end of *Westminster Hall*, one of Justice, wherein nothing but the strict Letter of the Law is observed; and the other of Mercy, wherein the rigor of the Law is tempered with the sweetness of Equity, which is nothing else but Mercy qualifying the sharpness of Justice.

Court of
Kings-
Bench.

This Court being a Court of Conscience, the less it is perplexed with the quirks of Lawyers,
the

the more it is guided by Conscience and Equity; and therefore the Kings of *England* would have this Court superior to the other Tribunals, that so, if any thing was done amiss, by those following the rigor of the Law, here, by good Conscience and Equity, it might be amended: Wherein they followed the Noble Pattern of the Great *Constantine*, *Qui omnes suas leges imperfectas esse voluit, ut inde subditi sui appellarent ad Episcopos*; and therefore in all former times, the Judges of this Court were chosen out of the Clergy, able Divines, who by their skill in the Law of God, and of Nations, were best able to judge, according to Moderation and Equity, and most willing to execute accordingly, also fittest to dispose of the Kings Spiritual Benefices.

Besides, when this High Office was given to Bishops and Clergymen, and thereby wealth, and a publick Spirit, usually conjoyned; what great publick Acts of Piety and Charity were done by them for this Nation? To mention only in *Oxford*, what Noble and rich Foundations are *Christ-Church*, *Magdalens*, *New-Colledge*, and *Merton-Colledge*? All Founded by Bishops that were Chancellors; and on the contrary, since the places of Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy Seal, &c. have been usually in the hands of Lay-men, what one great Work hath been done for the publick, but only Wealth heaped up for their own private Families?

The manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law; the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witnesses examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latine*, not in *French*. No Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

The Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper hath twelve *Masters* Assistants, antiently called *Clerici*, or *Magistri of Chancery*, because they were usually in Holy Orders, and all Doctors of Laws, for Master and Doctors was antiently the same, as at this day, a Doctor in the Arts, is called *Magister in Artibus*, and sometimes they were called *Coadjudices*.

The first of these is the *Master of the Rolls*, in *Latine*, *Sacrorum Scriniorum Magister*, so called *the Rolles* from the Chappel wherein the Rolls are kept; it is a place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during His Majesties pleasure; and this Officer hath, *Jure Officii*, the gift of those considerable Offices of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath all the House of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*, and, in the absence of the Chancellor, hears Causes there, and makes Orders, by virtue of a Commission, with two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*.

When he Sits in the Lords House in Parliament, he Sits next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Woolfack.

One reason why the Masters of *Chancery* were ever *Civilians*, may be, because for all Causes almost imaginable, some Law, or Case Conformable thereunto, may be fetched by a good *Civilian* out of that Law of Laws, called the *Civil-Law*. Another may be, because the *Chancery* more antient than any other Court of *England*, (for all Original Writs and Commissions, whereupon the other Courts do ground all their proceedings, do ground from thence) hath probably been taken from the *Civil Law*, divers points of proceedings not used in *Common-Law* Courts, as the Defendants answering to the Bill, and sometimes to the Interrogatories
upon

upon Oath, though to the accusing of a mans self, in divers Matters damageable, and penal; by the whole manner of publication, the deposition of Witnesses upon Interrogatories, and *in perpetuam rei Memoriam*, by the term and use of final Decree, and many other points differing from the *Common-Law*, and wholly agreeing with the *Civil-Law*.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term time; so that if a Man be wrongfully imprisoned, in the Vacation time out of Term, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him justice according to Law; so likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions, in time of Vacation, as well as in Term time.

*A List of the several Officers
belonging to the High Court
of Chancery.*

F*rancis Lord Guilford, Lord Keeper
of the Great Seal of England.*

Then the Twelve Masters of Chancery, as followeth,

Master of Chancery. Sir Harbottle Grimston, Baronet, Master of the Rolls.

Sir John Coel, Kt.

Sir William Beversham, Kt.

Sir Edward Low, Doctor of Laws.

Sir

Sir Samuel Clarke, Kt.

Sir Lacon William Child, Kt.

Sir Miles Cook, Kt.

Sir John Franklin, Kt.

Sir John Hoskins, Kt.

Sir Adam Otley, Kt.

Sir Robert Le Gard, Kt.

Sir James Astrey, Kt.

The Salary of these Masters in Chancery, is One Hundred pounds to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer* quarterly, besides Robe-money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster Hall* with the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, three at a time in Term-time, and two at a time out of Term, when the Lord Keeper sits to hear Causes, at his own House. And to these Masters, the Lord Keeper does often refer the further hearing of many Causes, &c. Furthermore they have a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits, &c.

The House founded at first for the Converted Jews, was, after their expulsion out of *England*, annexed for ever to the Office of Master of the Rolls, where he hath the custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave occasion for that name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls, since the beginning of *Richard* the 3. The rest are kept in the *Tower of London*.

In his Gift are, besides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of the Examiners, three of the Clerks of the Petti-bag, and the Six Clerks of the Rolls Chappel, where the Rolls are kept.

Next

*Clerk of
the Crown.*

Next, Clerk of the Crown, *Henry Barker* Esquire, before-mentioned: This Office is of high importance; he is either by himself or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special Matters of State, and hath a Place in the Higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the death, or removal of any Member; and also Commissions of *Oyer and Terminer*, Goal-delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to His Majesties Subjects: which Office is executed by Mr. *Milton* as a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court is *Robert Pescod* Esq; this Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies.

It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the *Hamper* or *Hanaper*: sometime styled Warden of the *Hanaper*: Whose Office is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather-Bags now, (but antiently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all Sealed Charters, Patents, &c. and then those Bags, delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*. This Office is now enjoyed by *Henry Seymour*, Esq; and executed by a Deputy, *Edward Seymour*, Esquire.

Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet-Prison*, is an Office very considerable, and is to take

take care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court, for contempt to the King or his Laws, or such as will not pay their Debts, &c. The late warden of the Fleet was *Thomas Bromball* Esq; Deceased, the place is now executed by *Sir Richard Matelove*, Knight.

Sergeant at Arms is *Thomas Cherncck* Esq; whose Office is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper for the time being.

Six Clerks are Officers of great account, next in degree to the Twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are passed the Great Seal. They were antiently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places if they did Marry, till by Act of Parliament in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, they were allowed to take Wives.

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants, in Causes depending in this Court.

The present Six Clerks are,

<i>Sir William Parkins</i> , Kt.		<i>Richard Gath</i> ,
<i>Shem Bridges</i> , Esq;		<i>Littleton Powell</i> ,
<i>Sir Robert Marsham</i> , Kt.		<i>Arnold Brown</i> ,

who keep their several Offices at a place called the *Six Clerks Office* in *Chancery-lane*, and constantly keep Commons together in Term-time.

Under the afore-named Six Clerks, there are Sixty other Clerks, viz. ten to each of the Six Clerks, and who with their under Clerks dispatch the business of that Office. Some of these Sixty do severally get four, five, or Six hundred pounds *per ann.* or more.

Exa.

Examiners in *Chancery* there are two, *Francis Twisden*, Esq; and *Thomas Read*, Esq; Their Office is to examine the Witnesses on their Oaths in any Suit on both sides.

This Office also is executed at the *Rolls*.

Clerks of the Petty-bag in *Chancery* are three, *Aaron Pengry*, Esq; *James Bennet*, Esq; and *John Lloyd*, Esq; they are under the Master of the *Rolls*. Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Conge d'Esquires*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens and Burgeses to Parliament, &c.

The Six Clerks of the *Rolls Chappel* are *Henry Grimston*, *Samuel Guilym*, *Jos. Haly*, and *Sam. Killingworth*, *Thomas Matthews*, and *Thomas Harvy*, Esquires.

The *Subpœna* Office is to issue out Writs to summon persons to appear in *Chancery*.

This Office is in the hands of *Frances*, Lady *Vane*, Sir *Walter Vane*, and *Charles Vane*, and executed by their Deputy, Mr. *Nicholas Hook*.

Clerk of the Patents, or of Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*, is Sir *Richard Pigot*, Kt. and executed by a Deputy; this Office was erected 16th *Jacobi*.

The Register of the Court of *Chancery* is *Henry*, Earl of *St. Albans*, under whom are Deputy-Registers, viz. *Henry Devenish*, Esq; and *George Edwards*, Esquire. Registers for the *Rolls* are, *Carew Guidott*, Gent. and *Thomas Campion*, Gent. This Office is kept at *Lincolns Inn*.

Clerk of the Reports, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books, *John Sandford*, Gent. Keeper of one other Entry-Book, *Robert Devenish*, Gent.

The

The Office for filing all *Affidavits* in the said Court of *Chancery*, is an Office granted by Letters Patents, of which Office, *Samuel Poynter*, Esq; is Master. This Office is now kept at *Symmonds Inn* in *Chancery Lane*.

Cursitors Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs, they were antiently called *Clerici de cursu*, of these there are Twenty four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to them, into which they make out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, and are all Persons of Quality, whose Names follow.

The Names of the Cursitors are these,

John Symonds, Principal.
William Barker, } Assistants.
Richard Price, }

Abraham Nelson,
Richard Plumptre,
Edmund Eyre,
Abraham Skinner,
John Shelbery,
William Plumptre,
Thomas Fisher,
Elias Gladman,
Michael Terry,
Jeoffrey Elwes,
Matthew Colborne,

James Smith,
Samuel Layton,
John Hawkins,
Samuel Coles,
George Davies,
John Oates,
John Hungerford,
William Richardson,
John Norbury, and
Francis King.

who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their Deputies. This Office is kept near *Lincolns Inn*.
Secretary

Secretary of the Presentation of Spiritual Benefices, *Henry Frederick Thynne*, Esquire.

*Alienation
Office.*

There is also an Office called the *Alienation Office*, whereunto all Writs of *Covenant* and *Entry*, whereupon *Fines* are Levied, and *Recovers* suffered, are carried to have *Fines* for *Alienation* set and paid thereupon; this Office is executed by three Commissioners, viz. *Peregrine Bertie*, Esq; *Sir Edmond Turner*, and *Edward Courthopp*, Esq; who set those *Fines*. *Richard Courthopp* who indorses the value of the Lands upon those Writs. In all are counted seventy two Offices under the Lord High Chancellor of *England*. *Mr. Nichols*, Receiver of those *Fines*, and *John Brooks* Porter of the Office.

All the fore-mentioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster*, are opened four times a year, called the four *Terms*, viz.

Terms.

Easter Term, which beginneth always the seventeenth day after *Easter*, and lasteth 27 days.

Trinity Term begins the 5th day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth 20 days.

Michaelmas Term began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23 of *October*, and lasteth 37 days.

Lastly, *Hilary Term* begins now 10 days after *Ss Hilary, Bishop*, or the 23 of *January*, and lasteth 21 days, so in all 105 days, from whence must be deducted about 20 Sundays and Holidays, which are as *Dies Nefasti*, wherein the Courts sit not: so that in one fourth part of the year, and that in one City, all considerable Causes of the greatest part of *England* are fully decided and determined; whereas in Foreign parts, the Courts of Justice are open all

all the year except high Holidays and Harvest, and that in all great Cities. This may seem therefore strange to all Foreigners, till they know that the *English* have always been given more to peaceableness and industry, than other people, and that rather than go so far as *London*, and be at so great charges with Attorneys and Lawyers, they will either refer their differences to the Arbitration of their Parish Priests, who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes, or to the Arbitration of honest neighbors; or else are content to submit their differences to Tryal before the Judges of Assizes, called also *Justices in Eyre*, or the *Itinerant Judges*, who twice a year, viz. after the end of *Hilary Term*, and after the end of *Trinity Term*, two by two of these principal Judges ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser moment, both Civil and Criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry* the Second, Anno 1176. who at first divided *England* into six Circuits, (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*, for which are designed in like manner, two Sergeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give judgment of the *Pleas* of the Crown, and all *Common Pleas* within those Counties, dispatching, ordinarily in two or three days, all Controversies in a County that are grown to issue in the fore-mentioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiffs and Defendants, and that by their Peers, a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicineto*, out of the neighbourhood, whereabout the business lies. So that twice a

year in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administred, even at our own doors.

Besides the fore-mentioned Courts of *Westminster*, *Henry* the Eighth erected, for the more ease of the Subject, a Court in the *North* of *England*, another for the Country of *Wales*, and Counties adjoyning, and intended another for *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*; and these in manner of those Courts called in *France*, *Parlements*, where all Cases might be decided, both according to the Laws of *England*, and according to Equity in *Chancery*: of these Courts, that for *Cornwal* was never fully erected, those people desiring rather to come to *London* for Justice: that of the *North* was by the late Long Parliament, taken away, and so was that of *Wales*; but this last, since the Restauration of the King, is again erected. Of this Court or Council of the Marches of *Wales* is a Lord President, at present the Right Honourable *Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort*; divers Counsellors, Secretary, Attorney, Solicitor, and Surveyor, who have Sallaries from His Majesty.

of

Of the Government of Counties, &c.

HAVING given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in General, next shall be described the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Burroughs, and Villages.

For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of worth and Parts, who have their usual Residence in the County, so many as His Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these, by Commission under the Great Seal, are called Justices of the Peace, at first stiled Wardens of the Peace, and such of them in whom the King doth more particulary confide or respect, are called Justices of the *Quorum*, from those words in the Commission, *Quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*, that is, some business of more importance, may not be transacted without the presence or concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum*, is, by the Lord Chancellor, made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he hath the custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace, is from the first year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine and commit to Prison all Thieves, Murderers, Wandering Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Conventicles, Riots; and almost all other Delinquencies that may occasion the breach of Peace and Quiet to the Kings Subjects; to commit all such to Prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed, that is, cannot be

set at liberty by Sureties, (taken for their appearance at a place and time certain) and to see them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

Every Quarter or three Months, the Justices meet at the Chief or Shire-Town, where the Grand Inquest or Jury of the County is summoned to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traitors, Hereticks, Conventiclors, Thieves, Murtherers, Money-Coyners, Riots, &c. Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to prison, to be Tryed at the next Assizes, when the Judges at *Westminster* come their Circuits afore-mentioned.

For the execution of Laws in every County except *Westmerland* and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas Term* nominates for each County a Sheriff, that is, a Reeve of the Shire, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County, for the words of the Patent are, *Commissimus tibi Custodiam Comitatus Nostri de N.*

The Sheriff's Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him, out of the King's Courts, to empannel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed; to wait on, and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendor, Feasting, &c. In order to the better execution of his Office, the Sheriff hath attendant his Under-Sheriff, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bayliffs of Hundreds, Constables, Goalers, Sergeants or Beadles, besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horse back at the Reception of the Judges.

He was antiently chosen as Knights of the Shire, but, to avoid tumults, it is now thus:

Every

Every year, about the beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate six fit Men of each County, that is Knights or Esquires of good Estates; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Counsellors, and twelve Judges assemble in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and sworn, make choice of three, of which the King himself after chooseth one to be Sheriff for that year only, though heretofore it was for many years, and sometimes, Hereditary; as at this day to the *Cliffords*, who, by descent from *Robert de Vipont*, are Sheriffs hereditary of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*.

Furthermore the Sheriffs Office is to collect *Sheriffs* all publick Profit, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the Kings *Exchequer* or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint.

The Sheriff of each County hath a double Function, first Ministerial, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make returns of the same. Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold two several Courts of distinct nature, the one called the Sheriffs *Turn*, which he holdeth in several places of the County, enquiring of all Criminal Offences against the *Common-Law*, not prohibited by any Statute: The other called the *County-Court*, wherein he hears and determines *Civil Causes* of the County under 40 *s.* which antiently was a considerable sum; so that by the great fall of the Moneys now, the Sheriffs Authority in that part is much diminished.

He is said to be the Life of Justice, of the Law, and of the County; for no Suit begins, and no Process is served but by him; then, no execu-

on of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County. Every County being subdivided into Hundreds, (so called at first, either for containing an hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called, from touching a Weapon, when they swore *Allegiance*, (as the manner at this day is in *Sweden*, at their Solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their hands upon a *Lance* or *Pike*) every such Wapentake or Hundred hath commonly a Bayliff, a very antient Officer, but now of small Authority: Also Officers called *High Constables*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 *Edw.* 1. for conservation of Peace, and view of Armour, they disperse Warrants and Orders of the Justices of the Peace to each petty Constable.

Coroners.

There are also in every County two Officers, called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any person came by a violent death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is matter Criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners*, or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, by virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were antiently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour: and therefore in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, a Merchant being chosen a *Coroner*, was removed, *quia Communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, which no Tradesman is reckoned to be by our Laws.

Clerk of the Market.

Every County also hath an Officer, called Clerk of the *Market*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures exactly, according with the Kings Standard kept in the

the

the *Exchequer*, and to see that none others be used in the same County, to Seal all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his Custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

*Of the Civil Government of Cities,
Boroughs and Villages.*

Every City of *England* by their Charters or Priviledges, granted by several Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King; but wholly by themselves, they choose among themselves their own Governor; in Cities a Mayor is chosen, commonly out of twelve Aldermen. *A Mayor of a City.* In some other Corporations a Bayliff is chosen of a certain number of Burgeffes.

They are not taxed, but by their own Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having some of their own always of the Council, to see that nothing be Enacted contrary to their profit.

Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute moyenne*, & *basse Justice*, a Jurisdiction among themselves, to judge in all Matters Criminal and Civil, only with this Restraint, that all Civil Causes may be removed from their Courts to the Higher Courts at *Westminster*.

The Mayor of the City is the Kings Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-Council (as it were, King, Lords and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws, called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is, for his time, (which is but for one year) as it were a Judge to determine Matters, and to mitigate the rigor of the Law.

The next in Government of Cities, are two principal Officers, called, though improperly, *Sheriffs*, who are Judges in Civil Causes within this City, and to see all Executions done, whether penal or Capital, and should rather be called *Stadt-reeves*, or *Port-reeves*, (i. e.) *Urbis vel Portus Præfetti*.

Cities.

In Cities the people are generally made more industrious by Manufactures, and less idleness suffered than in other places, so that in some Cities, Children of six or seven years old are made to gain their own expences. In the City of *Norwich*, it hath of late years been computed, and found, that yearly, Children from six to ten years of age, have gained Twelve thousand pounds more than what they spend, and that chiefly by knitting of fine *Fersey* Stockings.

Boroughs.

The Government of *Boroughs*, and other Towns Corporate, is much after the same manner. In some there is a Mayor, in others one or two Bayliffs, who have equal power with a Mayor and Sheriffs, and during their Offices, they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the County.

Villages.

For the better Government of Villages, the Lord of the place hath ordinarily power to hold a *Court Baron*, so called, because antiently such Lords were called *Barons*, as they are still in many other parts of *France*: or else *Court-Baron*, (i. e.) *Court of Freeholders*, as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the Freeholders

holders of the *Cinque-Ports*. And this Court may be held every three weeks.

Also for the Government of Villages there *Petty-* is a *Petty-Constable* chosen ever year by every *Constables* one that is Lord of the place : this Officer is to keep the Peace, in case of quarrels, to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, or others, that have any ways broken the Peace : to raise the *Hue and Cry* after Robbers fled away, to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks or other Prison till they can bring them before some Justice of Peace, to whom the Constables are subservient upon all occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the Common Prison.

Every little Village hath almost an *Epitome* of Monarchical Government, of Civil and Ecclesiastical Policy within it self, which, if duly maintained, would render the whole Kingdom happy.

First, for the *Civil* Government, there is the Lord of the Soil, who from the Crown immediately, or mediately, holds *Dominium Soli*, and is said to have in him the Royalty, as if he were a little King; and hath a kind of Jurisdiction over the Inhabitants of the Village, hath his *Court-Leet* or *Court-Baron*, to which they owe *Suit and Service*, and where may be tried smaller matters happening within the Mannor, Escheats upon Felonies, or other accidents, Custody of Infants and Lunatics, power of passing Estates, and admitting of Tenants, Reliefs, Harriots, Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, &c. Under the Lord is the Constable, or Head-borough, to keep the Peace, to secure Offenders, to bring them before the Justice, &c.

Then for the Ecclesiastical Government of Villages, there is, (as before hath been mentioned)

tioned) the Parson, or Vicar, who hath *Curam Animarum*, the care of Souls, (as the Lord of the Mannor hath, in some measure, *Curam Corporum*) for which he hath the Tythes, Glebe, and Church-Offerings, hath under him the Church-wardens and Sides-men, to take care of the Church, and Church-Assemblies: the Overseers of the Poor, to take care of the Poor, Sick, Aged, Orphans, and other Objects of Charity; And Lastly, the Clerk to wait upon him at Divine Service.

Thus admirable and excellent is the Constitution of the present *English* Government, above, or beyond, any other Government in Christendom.

*O Fortunatos nimium bona si sua norint
Angligenas —————*

If *English* Men did know their Bliss,
Too great would be their Happiness.

OF

*Of the Military Government of
England.*

IT was a smart *Motto* that the Great Henry the Fourth of *France*, Grandfather to our Gracious King now Reigning, caused to be engraven on his Great Guns, *Ratio ultima Regum*: intimating thereby, that when Subjects refuse to submit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations; then Kings have recourse to Force and Arms, to bring them to Reason.

So long as Subjects are prone to Sedition, and Neighbour-Princes and States to Ambition, there will be a necessity of a Military Power in every State, both by Land, and likewise by Sea, where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

Of the Military Power of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King of *England* hath the sole Supream Power, Government, Command, and Disposition. And neither One nor Both Houses of Parliament have any right to Levy any Forces, or make any War, Offensive or Defensive; as they have at large Declared in Parliament, *Anno 14. Car. 2.*

The first are his Majesties Guards of Horse, being three Troops, or more properly Regiments, consisting of two Hundred Gentlemen in each, besides Officers, and a Troop of Sixty four Granadiers, and their Officers, belonging to each Troop of Guards, all Commanded by

His Grace, *Christopher* Duke of *Albemarle*, Captain of his Majesties own
Troop,

The present State

Troop, and of all his Majesties
Guards of Horse.

The Honourable Sir *Philip Howard*,
Captain and Colonel of the Queen's
Troop.

And the Right Honourable, *Louis*, Earl
of *Feversham*, Captain, and Colonel
of the Duke's Troop.

which do constant Duty in the *Tilt Yard*, by
St. James's Park, where is also a Train of Ar-
tillery, and at *Whitehall*, with a Master Gunner,
Thomas Silver, and Twenty Gunners, always on
duty. Of which Guards a particular Account
is given in the First Part of this Book. The rest
of His Majesties established Forces are,

First, His Own Regiment of Horse, consisting
of Eight Troops, under the Command of

The Right Honourable, *Aubrey* Earl
of *Oxford*, the Colonel.

The Honourable Sir *Francis Compton*,
Major.

Captain *William Legg*, Captain of
the King's own Troop.

Sir *Charles Wyndham*,

Capt. *Edwin Sandys*,

Capt. *Henry Slingsby*,

Capt. *Thomas Lucey*,

Sir *Thomas Slingsby*,

Thomas Sysom, Esq; Chyrur-
geon.

These have no certain Place appointed for
their

their Residence, but are disposed near London, and remove from Place to Place, according as they receive Orders.

His Majesties own Royal Regiment of Dragoons, consisting of six Troops, Commanded by

The Right Honourable John Lord Churchill, the Colonel and Captain of the First Troop.

Edward Lord Cornbury Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain.

Colonel Hugh Sutherland Major.

Capt. Alexander Mackenzie.

Cap. Charles Neatby.

Cap. John Coy.

Cap. Thomas Langston.

Mr. Churchill Chaplain,

Thomas Crawley, Adjutant. John Cole, Quarter-Master. Peregrine Yewell, Chyrurgeon.

This Regiment moves upon and down near London, according as they receive order from his Majesty.

Another Troop of Dragoons, which is non-Regimented, does duty by Berwick in Northumberland, under the Command of Colonel William Strother.

There are two Regiments of Foot-Guards, the First of which is called the King's own Regiment, consisting of Four and twenty Companies.

panies, and one Company of Granadiers,
Commanded by

His Grace, *Henry*, Duke of *Grafton*,
the Colonel.

Col. *John Strode*, the Lieutenant-
Colonel.

Major *William Eaton*, the Major.

The Honourable *Sackville Tuston*, Esq;
Captain of the King's own Com-
pany.

The rest of the Captains are,

Sir <i>Roger Manley</i> ,	Capt. <i>John Seymore</i> ,
Capt. <i>John Berkley</i> ,	Capt. <i>Ferdinando Ha-</i>
Capt. <i>Thomas Stradling</i> ,	<i>stings</i> ,
Capt. <i>Francis Russel</i> ,	Capt. <i>Philip Kirke</i> ,
Cap. <i>Ralph Delavalle</i> ,	Capt. <i>Francis Whaler</i> ,
Capt. <i>John Skelton</i> ,	Capt. <i>Leathal Warcup</i> ,
Capt. <i>George Bowes</i> ,	Capt. <i>Charles Projer</i> ,
Capt. <i>Edmond Reresby</i> .	And Capt. of the Gra-
Capt. <i>Knivet Hastings</i> ,	nadiers,
Capt. <i>Henry Saville</i> ,	Dr. <i>Will. Norris</i> Chapl.
Capt. <i>William Selwyn</i> ,	Capt. <i>Thomas Jones</i> ,
Capt. <i>Charles Lloyd</i> ,	Quartermaster,
Capt. <i>Thomas Throck-</i>	Mr. <i>John Noddes</i> , Chy-
<i>morton</i> ,	surgeon.
Capt. <i>Arthur Corbet</i> .	

Henry Sandys, Esq; Aid-Major, or Adjutant
of the Regiment.

This First Regiment of Foot-Guards does
constant Duty at *White-Hall*, and in *Scotland*
Yard, by two Companies a day.

The next is the **COLD-STREAM RE-**
GIMENT, so call'd from their Quarters, near
the

the River *Tweed* from whence they were brought by the General, the late Duke of *Albemarle*, upon His Majesties happy Restoration, and is Commanded by

The Right Honourable, *William* Earl of *Craven*, the Colonel.

Col. *Edward Sackville* (formerly Governour of *Tangier*) the Lieutenant Colonel.

Major *John Huitson*, the Major.

The rest of the Captains are,

Capt. <i>John Miller</i> .	Capt. <i>Will. Wakelin</i> ,
Capt. <i>Robert Wythe</i> .	Capt. <i>Will. Cholmley</i> ,
Capt. <i>John Street</i> ,	Capt. <i>Charles Cotton</i> ,
Capt. <i>Antho. Markham</i> ,	Major <i>Rich. Pope</i> ,
Capt. <i>James Kendal</i> ,	Capt. <i>Heneage Finch</i> .

These always do Duty in *St. James's-Park* and at *St. James's*.

Of this Regiment *James Bridgman*, Esq; is Aide-Major, or Adjutant. Dr. *John Pryce*, Chaplain. Mr. *Matthew Ingram*, Quarter Master. Mr. *Joseph Troutbeck*, Chyrurgeon.

His Majesties *Scotch* Regiment is third Regiment of Foot, consisting of One and Twenty Companies.

George, Earl of *Dunbarton*, Colonel.

Sir *James Halket*, Lieutenant Colonel.

Archibald Douglass, Major.

Capt.

Capt. Patrick Melvil,	Capt. Charles Berkley,
Capt. Robert Douglas,	Capt. James Moncrieffe,
Capt. Andrew Monro.	Capt. Rob. Hodg,
Capt. Robert Lawder,	Capt. of the Granadiers.
Capt. Archibald Rollo,	Capt. Charles Murrey,
Capt. Sir Jam. Murrey,	Capt. Alex. Urquhart.
Capt. Robert Lundey,	Capt. John Ruthven.
Capt. Lord George Hamilton,	Capt. John Carr,
Capt. George Arnot,	Capt. Thomas Forbus,
	Capt. John White.

A Chaplain, Adjutant, Quarter-master, and Mr. Beautier Chyrurgeon. And each of these Companies have two Lieutenants.

Of this Regiment Sixteen Companies are Quartered in Rochester, Chatham, and the places adjacent. The other five Companies are in the Garrison of Chester.

His Majesties Tangier Regiment is the Fourth, consisting of Sixteen Companies.

Col. Peircy Kirk, the last Governor of Tangier, Colonel.

Marmaduke Boynton, Lieutenant Colonel.

Sir James Lesly, Major.

Capt. John Gyles,	Capt. Charles Wingfield.
Capt. Thomas St. John,	Capt. George Talbot,
Capt. Brent. Ely,	Capt. Francis Chantrell,
Capt. Henry Row.	Capt. Zouch Tate,
Capt. George Wingfield,	Capt. James Gay,
Capt. Thomas Barbour,	Capt. John Burges,
Capt. Will. Matthews,	

Dr. Tho. Hughes Chaplain, Will. Pountney Quarter-master, Will. Davis Adjutant, James Wilie Chyrurgeon.

This

This Regiment is Quartered in *Plimouth* and *Pendennis*.

His Royal Highness the Dukes Regiment is the fifth, consisting also of Twelve Companies, Commanded by

Sir Charles Littleton, the Colonel.

Oliver Nicholas, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Richard Baggot, Major.

The rest of the Captains are,

Capt. <i>George Littleton</i> ,	Capt. <i>Sam. Scudamore</i> ,
Capt. <i>Sir Tho. Cutler</i> ,	Capt. <i>Chichester. Wray</i> ,
Capt. <i>Edward Nott</i> ,	Capt. <i>Charles Herbert</i> ,
Capt. <i>Francis Izod</i> ,	Capt. <i>Edm. Plowden</i> ,
Capt. <i>Edm. Harris</i> ,	

Richard Beauvoir Esq; Aide-Major, or Adjutant of the Regiment. *Mr. Legresse* Quarter-Master. *Sam. Tatham*, Esq; Chyrurgeon.

After these is his Majesties **HOLLAND** REGIMENT the sixth, of which,

The Right Honourable *John*, Earl of *Mulgrave* is Colonel.

Sir Thomas Ogle, Lieutenant Colonel.

James Starling, Major.

The rest of the Captains are,

Capt. <i>Sir John Berry</i> ,	Capt. <i>Fran. Collingwood</i> ,
Capt. <i>Henry Boade</i> ,	Capt. <i>Char. Middleton</i> ,
Capt. <i>Ch. Manwaring</i> ,	Capt. <i>Sir Will. Wheele</i> ,
Capt. <i>Edward Fitzpatrick</i> ,	C. <i>Herbert Throckmorton</i> ,
	Capt. <i>Andrew Birch</i> .

Gervase

The present State

Gervas Rouse, Esq; Aid-Major, or Adjutant of the Regiment. *Mr. John Wormal*, Quarter-Master. *James Pierce* Esq; Chyrurgeon.

The seventh Regiment, consisting of sixteen Companies, is commanded by,

Col. Charles Trelawny, Colonel.

Charles Churchill, Lieutenant Colonel.

Zachariah Tiffin, Major.

Capt. Henry Trelawny

Capt. Charles Fox.

Capt. Edward Hastings.

Capt. John Strode.

Capt. Edward Savile.

Capt. Heyman Rook.

Capt William Culliford.

Capt. Charles Collier.

Capt. Charles Johnson.

Cap. Francis Russel.

Capt. Anthony Rodney.

Capt. John Webster.

Dr. William Morgan, Chaplain. *Maurice Roach* Adjutant. *James Bush*, Quartermaster. *Henry Mustone*, Chyrurgeon.

This Regiment is Quartered in *Portsmouth*.

The rest of his Majesties established Forces, that are in constant Pay, being Non-Regimented Companies, are disposed of into several Garrisons, the name of which are as follow, viz.

Berwick, whereof his Grace *Henry Duke of NEWCASTLE* is Governour, and the Honourable *Ralph Widdrington*, Deputy-Governour, and Captain of an Independent Company. There are four Companies always do Duty in this Garrison.

Carlisle.

Carlisle. The Right Honourable EDWARD Lord MORPETH is Governour, and Captain of a Company there.

Chepstow. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort Governour, and Captain of a Company.

Chester. PETER SHAKERLEY, Governour. Here are five Companys do Duty in this Garrison.

Dover, and the Cinque-Ports, Col. SIRODE Governour.

Gravesend and Tilbury, The Honourable Capt. Sackville Tufton, Governour, and Captain of a Company there. Robert St. Clair, Esq; Lieutenant-Governour, and Captain also of a Company. Here are always five Companies on Duty.

Guernsey, CHRISTOPHER Lord HATTON, Governour and Captain, George Littleton, Esq; Deputy-Governour, and Captain; and the Honourable Charles Hatton, Captain also of a Company there. Here are three Companies.

Holy Island, Sir JOHN FENWICK, Governour.

Hull, and the Block-House, The Right Honourable THOMAS Earl of PLYMOUTH, Governour and Captain, and Lionel Copley Lieutenant-Governour and Captain. Eight Companies on Duty here.

Hurst-Castle. Henry HOLMES, Esq; Governour.

Jersey

The present State

Jersey-Island, Sir **JOHN LANEIRE**, Governor and Captain; *Henry Boade*, Esq; Deputy-Governor and Captain, and *Charles Manning*, Captain also of a Company there; in all Three Companies here.

Landguard-Fort, Sir **ROGER MANLEY**, Governour and Captain.

St. Mary-Castle, Sir **JOSEPH TREDENHAM**, Governour. There is one Company of the neighbouring Inhabitants to repair thither by Custom, whenever there shall be occasion of Service. And the Castle is kept by his Majesties Gunners.

Pendennis Castle, **RICHARD** Lord **ARUNDEL** of *Trerise*, Governour and Captain; and the Honourable *John Arundel* the Deputy-Governour. Here are five Companies.

Plymouth, and *St. Nicholas Island*, the Right Honourable the Earl of **BATH**, Governour and Captain; and Sir *Hugh Piper*, Deputy-Governour and Captain. Here are in this Garrison, in all, Thirteen Companies.

Portsmouth, The Right Honourable *Edward Earl of Gainsborough*, Governour, and Captain, and Major *Henry Slingsby*, Deputy-Governour, and Captain. Other Captains there, are

Capt. *Richard Carter*,
 Capt. *Charles Hutchinson*,
 Capt. *Thomas Cornwallis*,
 Capt. *Sir John Reresby*,
 Capt. *George Fitz-James*.

There

There are in all Twenty three Companies of Foot, and One Troop of Horse, which do duty in this Garrison.

Sandown Castle, Capt. **FREEMAN**, Governour

Sheerness, Sir **CHARLES LITTLETON**, Governour and Captain ; and Captain *Robert Crawford*, Deputy-Governour ; and two Companies more there.

Scilly-Island, Sir **WILLIAM GODOLPHIN**, Governour and Captain.

Scarborough-Castle, Sir **THOMAS SLINGSBY**, Governour.

Tinmouth Castle, Sir **EDWARD VILLERS**, Senior, Governour ; and *Henry Miller*, Esq; Deputy-Governour, and Captain of a Company there.

Tower of London, Wherein are always Eight Companies at constant Duty, the Right Honourable **WILLIAM** Lord **ALLINGTON**, Constable, and Captain of a Company ; The Honourable **THOMAS CHEEKE**, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and Captain of a Company ; and the Right Honourable **GEORGE** Lord **DARTMOUTH**, Master General of his Majesty's Ordinance, and Captain of a Company. Here are also many Gunners, and a Company of Miners.

Upner-Castle, **ROBERT MINORS**, Esq; Governour and Captain.

Isle of Wight, Sir **ROBERT HOLMES**, Governour

vernour and Captain ; Here are four Companies which do Duty at *Cowes* , *Sandham Fort* , *West-Yarmouth* , and *Carisbrooke*.

Windsor-Castle , His Grace *HENRY* Duke of *NORFOLK* , Earl Marshal of *England* , the Constable, and Captain of a Company ; and Captain *Charles Pottes* , Deputy-Governour. There are two Companies at constant Duty there, and Eight Companies more during His Majesties Residence in the Summer ; also several Troops of Horse attending thereabouts. Besides the Detachment of his Majesties Guards of Horse.

North Yarmouth , Four Gunners, and there are many other Gunners in all other his Majesties Garrisons and Castles , to the number sometimes of Twenty or Thirty in a Place.

York and Cliffords-Tower , Sir *JOHN RERESBY* , Governour , and Captain of a Company. Two Companies on duty here.

Calshot-Castle , Colonel *JAMES HALSAL* ; Governour. Four Gunners.

In the maintaining this small number of Land-Forces , His Majesty is at a constant great Expence , no less , according to probable conjecture, than 300000 *l. per annum* ; besides many other vast contingent Charges. The Pay of the Field and Staff-Offices of Foot , *per diem* , is as follows , *viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Colonel as Colonel —	00	12	00
The Lieutenant-Colonel as {	00	07	00
Lieutenant Colonel }			

The

Francis Cartwright for *Guernsey* and
Jersey.

Samuel Barrow for *Scilly*.

These have their distinct Circuits in the Countrey, for Mustering the Forces which lye in the several Garrisons.

The Secretary at War is *William Blathwait*, Esq; whose chief Clerk is *Mr. John Povey*; and Messenger to the Secretary is *Mr. Richard Plumpton*.

These three considerable Offices are kept at the Horse-Guard.

The Judge-Advocate is *George Clerk* Esquire.

The Scout-Master-General, is *Colonel James Halsal*.

The Adjutant-General of all the Horse, is *Captain John Staples*.

The Chyrurgeon-General is *James Pearce*, Esquire.

The Marshal of the Horse is *Peter Smith*, Esquire.

*Of the
standing
Militia.*

Besides the aforementioned Forces, there is a standing Militia by Land, of all *England*, settled in the King, to be Governed, Ordered, and Enlarged from time to time, as His Majesty shall see occasion.

For the management of these standing Land-Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the Principal Peers of this Kingdom, and by Commission creates them Lord-Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with Power to Arm, Array, and Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to Conduct (upon occasion of Rebellion, or Invasions) and employ the Men so armed, within the Counties
and

and Places, for which the said Lords are Com-
 missionated, or into any other County, as the
 King shall give Order. To give Commissions
 to Colonels, or other Commissionated Offi-
 cers, to present to the King, the Names of
 the Deputy-Lieutenants, who have, in the ab-
 sence of the Lord-Lieutenant, the same Pow-
 er (and these are to be of the prime Gentry
 of the Country) to charge any person in the
 County with Horse, Horsemen, and Arms, or
 Foot-Souldiers and Arms, within the said Coun-
 ty, proportionably to their Estates, with limi-
 tation, that no person be charged with a Horse,
 unless he hath 500 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 6000 *l.*
 Personal Estate. No person can be charged with
 a Foot-Souldier, unless he hath 50 *l.* yearly Re-
 venue, or 600 *l.* Personal Estate. Those that
 have meaner Estates, are to joyn two or three
 together, to find a Horse and Horseman, or a
 Foot-Souldier.

Lord-
Lieute-
nants.

Deputy
Lieute-
nants.

The fore-mentioned Horse and Foot are to
 Muster once or twice a year, and each Horse-
 man, during the time of the Muster, to be al-
 lowed him, for whom he serves, 2 *s.* a day, and
 each Foot-Souldier 12 *d.* a day.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Ne-
 cessaries, the Lord-Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieu-
 tenants, may Leavy every year one fourth part
 (if they judge it expedient) of each Mans pro-
 portion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month upon
 the whole Kingdom: and in the case of march-
 ing against an Enemy, they have power to cause
 every Man so charged, to allow each Souldier
 one Months Pay, which the King is after to Re-
 pay, before they may be charged with another
 Months Pay.

These Forces are always in readines, with all
 things necessary, at the beat of Drum, or sound

of Trumpet, to Appear, Muster, and be Compleat with Men, Horse and Arms, and are at certain times Trained and Disciplined, that they become able, skilful, and useful Souldiers.

These are to be Commanded only within the Kingdom, for the security of the King and Kingdom.

Subservient in the standing *Militia*, to the Lord-Lieutenant, and Deputy-Lieutenant, are the Justices of Peace of every County, who upon all occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the High Constable of the Hundred, or Petty-Constable of the Parish, &c.

Trained-Bands.

These are commonly called the Trainbands of every County, whereof the number is so great, that in only five of the bigger Counties of *England*, there are to be found well provided, Forty thousand able lusty Men, ready to assist the King upon all occasions; so that in all times of peace, the King hath Six or sevenscore thousand Men inrolled, and wholly and solely at his disposing, for the defence of his Kingdom of *England*.

Beacons.

For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War, (whereof more anon) there are upon certain eminent places of all parts of *England*, Mediterrane as well as Maritime, high Poles erected, whereon are fastned Pitch-Barrels, to be fired by night, and a Smoak made by day, thereby to give notice in few hours to the whole Kingdom of the approaching Invasions; whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms, make haste to the Sea-coasts. These are called Beacons, from the *Saxon*, *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to shew by a sign. In all times of danger, some are set to watch at every Beacon.

Anti-

Antiently there were many Castles in all parts of *England*, but Inland Castles generally have either been demolisht in latter times, or wittingly suffered to decay, that to Rebels they might be no shelter, to Invaders no stay, nor to the Invaded any refuge in Flight: and consequently, that there may not be any *lingring War* again in *England*, which is the greatest Misery and Calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

In 1588. upon expectation of the *Spanish Armado*, stiled *Invincible*, there went forth from the Queen, Commissions to Muster in all parts of *England*; all Men that were of perfect Sense and Limb, from the age of 16 to 60, except Noblemen, Clergy-men, University-Students, Lawyers, Officers, and such as had any publick, Charges, leaving only in every Parish, so many Husbandmen, as were sufficient to Till the Ground. In all those Musters, there were then numbered three Millions; but of those, fit for War, about six hundred thousand.

In another Muster of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England*, fit for War, of common Souldiers, about Four hundred thousand, and of those Armed and Trained, One hundred eighty five thousand, besides Horse, near Forty thousand; and that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the Field, of their Servants and Followers, Twenty thousand Men, Horse and Foot, choice Men, and excellent Horses, and in all, fit for War, and ready upon all occasions, Six hundred forty two thousand, leaving sufficient to Till the Ground, and to furnish Trades, besides Nobility, Gentry, &c.

A List of the Names of the present Lords, and others His Majesties Lieutenants of the several Counties and Places within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, put in Alphabetical Order.

Bedford, Robert Earl of Aylesbury.
 Berks, Henry Duke of Norfolk.
 Bristol, Henry Duke of Beaufort.
 Bucks, John Earl of Bridgwater.
 Cambridgeshire, William Lord Allington.
 Cheshire and
 City of Chester. } William, Earl of Derby.
 Cinque-Ports, His Royal Highness, JAMES
 Duke of YORK.
 Cornwall, John Earl of Bath.
 Cumberland, Charles Earl of Carlisle.
 Derby, William Earl of Devonshire.
 Devon, Christopher Duke of Albemarle.
 Dorset, John Earl of Bristol.
 Durham, Nathaniel Bishop of Durham.
 Essex, } Christopher Duke of Albemarle, and
 Aubrey, Earl of Oxford.
 Gloucester, Henry Duke of Beaufort.
 Hereford, Henry Duke of Beaufort.
 Hertford, John Earl of Bridgwater.
 Huntingdon, Robert Earl of Aylesbury.
 Kent, Heneage Earl of Winchelsea.
 Leicester, William Earl of Derby.
 Leicester,

Leicester, John Earl of Rutland.
Lincoln, Robert Earl of Lindsey.
Middlesex, William Earl of Craven.
Monmouth, Henry Duke of Beaufort.
Norfolk, William Earl of Yarmouth.
Northampton, Henry Earl of Peterborough.
Northumberland, Henry Duke of Newcastle.
Nottingham, Henry Duke of Newcastle.
Oxon, James Earl of Abingdon.
Purbeck-Isle, Henry Duke of Beaufort.
Rutland, Edward Earl of Gainsborough.
Salop, Francis Viscount Newport.
Somerset, Heneage Earle of Winchelsea.
Southampton, Edward Earl of Gainsborough.
Southwark, William Earl of Craven.
Stafford, Charles Earl of Shrewsbury.
Suffolk, { Henry Earl of Arlington, during the
 { Minority of the Duke of Grafton.
Surrey, Henry Duke of Norfolk.
Sussex, Charles Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.
Tower and the Hamlets, William Lord Allington.
Wales and the Marches,
 excepting the Counties { Henry Duke of Beaufort.
 of Salop and Worcester. }
Warwick, George Earl of Northampton.
Westmerland, Charles Earl of Carlisle.
Wilts, Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
Worcester, Thomas Earl of Plymouth.
Yorkshire East-Riding,
 and Town of Kingston { John Earl of Mulgrave.
 upon Hull. }
Yorkshire West-Riding, { Richard, Earl of
 City of York and Aynstre. } Burlington.
Yorkshire North-Riding. { Thomas, Viscount Fau-
 conberg.

The City of London is a Lieutenancy of it
 self, not subject to a Lord-Lieutenant, but ex-
 ecuted

ecuted by the Lord Mayor for the time being, Aldermen, and other Principal Members of the City; Authorized by a peculiar Commission from His Majesty.

A List of the said present Lieutenancy is as followeth,

Sir Henry Tulse Kt. the Lord Mayor.

Sir William Turner Kt.

Sir William Hooker Kt.

Sir Robert Viner Kt. and Barronet.

Sir James Edwards Kt.

Sir John Moore Kt.

Sir William Prichard Kt.

Sir James Smith Kt.

Sir Robert Jeffries Kt.

Sir William Ramstern Kt.

Sir John Speake Kt.

Sir Thomas Beckford Kt.

Sir John Chapman Kt.

Sir Simon Lewis Kt.

Sir Jonathan Raymond Kt.

Sir George Jefferies Kt. and now Lord Chief Justice of England.

Sir John Cutler Kt.

Sir Richard Brown Barronet.

Sir Robert Knightly Kt.

Sir Benjamin Newland Kt.

Sir William Russel Kt.

Sir John Mathews Kt.

Sir William Dodson Kt.

Sir Robert Adams Kt.

John Steventon Esq;

Thomas Cowden Esq;

Edward Beaker Esq;

Adrian Quayney Esq;

John Wallis Esq;

John Nichols Esq;

John Geffreys Esq;

Hugh Charlton Esq;

Anthony Sturt Esq;

Jacob Lucy Esq;

William Parker Esq;

William Withers Esq;

Henry Loades Esq;

Ralph Box Esq;

Sir John Buckworth Kt.

Peter Aylworth, Esq;

Chamberlain of London.

John Short Esq;

Nathaniel Hawes Esq;

Peter Daniel Esq;

Thomas

Thomas Vernon Esq;
Richard Alie Esq;
Thomas Langham Esq;
George Toriano Esq;
Sir James Ward Kt.
Benjamin Scutt Esq;

William Hedges Esq;
Hugh Strobe Esq;
William Carpenter Esq;
William Butler Esq;
William Strong Esq;
Sir Thomas Griffith Kt.

Or any Seven, or more of them, whereof
Three of the *Quorum* to be there.

*Of the present Maritime Power be-
longing to the Crown of Eng-
land.*

THE Kingdom of *England* being a Peninsu-
la, almost surrounded with the Sea, there
will always be a necessity of Maritime Forces;
and as next Neighbors grow potent at Sea, the
King of *England* will be necessitated to augment
His Maritime Forces proportionable (how great
soever the charges thereof may be) or else to
quit his antient Right to the Sovereignty of
the narrow Seas, and to suffer His Merchants to
be abused, and their Traffique every where
interrupted.

It is true, that in the 24th of *Elizabeth*, upon
a general View and Muster, there were found
but 13 Ships of War, and 135 Ships of confide-
rable burden, belonging to all the Subjects of
England. And in the year 1600 Her Majesty
had but 36 Ships of War, and 13 or 14 Pina-
ces; the biggest Ship was then of 1000 Tun,
H 4 carried

carried 340 Mariners, 130 Souldiers, and but thirty pieces of Ordnance: the lesser Ships of War were of 100 Tun, Forty or Fifty Mariners, seven or eight Souldiers, and eight Guns. The Pinaces of Thirty Tun, Eighteen or Twenty Mariners, and Two or Four Guns; so small was the Royal Fleet in those days, when our next Neighbor Nations were weak, and always engaged with Civil and Foreign Wars; but now, that their strength at Sea is of late so prodigiously increased, it will be most expedient for this Kingdom, to be always well provided. And God be thanked, we have a King that understands better, and takes more delight in Maritime Affairs, and Ships of War, than any of his Royal Ancestors, or any Sovereign Prince now living in the World; and who hath made it his chief business that way to fortify this Kingdom.

The Forces of Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d'Estat*, saith a French Author; Whosoever Commands the Sea, Commands the Trade of the World; he that Commands the Trade, Commands the Wealth of the World, and consequently the World it self.

Again, as he that is Master of the Field, is said to be Master of every Town, when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may, in some sort, be said to be Master of every Country, at least of such as are bordering on the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin, and end a War, where, and upon what terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests, even to the *Antipodes*.

To the Crown of *England* belongs the Dominion of all the Narrow Seas, round about the whole Island of *Great Brittain*, by antient Right, whereof

whereof it hath had possession in all times. First, the *Aborigines*, or antient *Britains*, were posselt thereof, (as Mr. *Selden* makes appear) and in their Right the *Romans* held it; then the *Saxons* having gotten possession of *England*, kept that Dominion, their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, calling himself, *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claimed, and quietly posselt the same Dominion; In Testimony whereof, the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to ask leave to pass the *Brittish-Seas*, and to take Licences to fish therein, and to this day, do strike Sail to all the Ships of War, belonging to the King of *England*, as oft as they pass by any one of them, thereby to express, that they acknowledge the Sovereignty of the *Brittish-Seas* to belong to the King of *England*, according to an Ordinance made at *Hastings* in *Sussex*, by *John*, King of *England*, about Four hundred and fifty years ago.

To maintain this Right and Title, to protect Trade, to subdue Pirates, to defend this Kingdom against hostile Invasions, and to reduce Foreign Potentates to Reason, the Kings of *England* have had (especially of latter times) a considerable number of Ships of War, for Strength, for Beauty and Sailing, (if not for number) surpassing all those of our Neighbor-Nations: For Strength, by reason of the most excellent *English* Timber, they are like so many floating Castles and *Barbicans*; for Beauty so proportionably and spaciouly built, and so curiously and richly adorned, that they are as so many Royal Palaces amongst other Ships at Sea; they are as so many Lyons amongst other silly Beasts, or as Eagles amongst other Birds.

Histories mention a great Fleet of *Julius Caesar*, a Fleet of the afore-mentioned King *Edgar*, consisting of Three thousand six hundred Sail; a Fleet of *Lewis*, Son to *Philip* King of *France*, of Six hundred Sail, that arrived at *Sandwich*, to assist the *English* Barons against King *John*; but those doubtless were but as so many Cottages to Castles, in respect of the present Ships of War.

Henry the VIII in the fifth year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the greatest that ever had been seen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was of 1000 Tun.

In the Eighth year of King *James*, was built by the *Londoners*, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and called *The Trades Increase*, which being lost in the *East-Indies*, King *James* caused another to be built, of 1400 Tun, which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him named the *Prince*.

King *Charles the Martyr*, perceiving the great increase of Shipping in our Neighbour Nations, and that the Sovereignty of these Seas was like to be disputed, amongst other great Ships of War, built one greater than any Ship of War, either in *England*, or in any Country of *Europe*, and named it *The Royal Sovereign*; which, for a little diversion, shall here be more particularly described.

The Royal Sovereign being a Ship of the first Rate or Rank, built in the year One thousand six hundred thirty and seven, is in length by the Keel, One hundred twenty seven Foot, in breadth by the Beam, Forty seven Foot, in depth, Forty nine Foot, her draught of Water, Twenty one Foot, of Burden, in all, Two thousand seventy and two Tuns, and 1492 Tuns, besides Guns, Tackle, &c. This mighty moving
Castle.

Castle hath six Anchors, whereof the biggest weighs 6000 l. and the least 4300 l. It hath 14 Cables, whereof the greatest is 21 Inches in compass, and weighs 9000 l. her least Cable being eight Inches in compass, weighing near 1300 l.

To the *Royal Sovereign* belong eighteen Masts and Yards, whereof the greatest, called the *Main Mast*, is One hundred and thirteen Foot long, and thirty eight Inches Diameter; her *Main-Yard*, 105 Foot long, and 23 Inches Diameter, and her *Main-Top*, Fifteen Foot Diameter: She hath Ten several sorts of Sails of several Names, (as every Ship of every one of the sixth Rate hath) whereof her greatest Sail, called her *Main-course*, (together with her Bonnet) contains One thousand six hundred and forty yards of Canvas, *Ipswich* double, and the least Sail, called *Fore-top-Gallant Sail* contains One hundred and thirty yards of Canvas. The charge of one compleat Suit of Sails for the *Sovereign*, is 404 l. Sterling-Money. The weight of the Sea-store, in point of Ground Tackle, and other Cordage, is Sixty Tuns, eight hundred and odd pounds.

She carries a Long Boat of fifty Foot a Pinnace of Thirty six Foot, and a Skiff of Twenty seven Foot long.

The weight of her Rigging three and thirty Tun.

She hath three Tire of Guns, all of Brass, whereof there are forty four in her upper Tire, Thirty four in her second Tire, and Twenty two in her lower Tire; in all One hundred Guns.

She carries in all, of Officers, Souldiers, and Mariners, Eight hundred and fifty Men.

Finally, her whole Charges for Wages, Victuals, Ammunition, Wear and Tear, for eve-

ry Month at Sea, costs the King 3500 l. Sterling, as hath been computed by a very skilful Person.

The Charges of building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, (besides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 62432 l. Those of lower Rates proportionably.

Here

Here followeth a List of the greatest part of the Ships of War, whereof His Majesties Navy doth at present consist: together with the Rates, Tuns, Men and Guns, of most of them according to the usual estimate; besides several others now Building, some of which are ready to be launched. Wherein are included the Thirty New Ships Built by Act of Parliament.

First Rates.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Royal Sovereign.	1545	815	100
Brittania, New.	1540	780	100
Royal Charles.	1441	780	100
Royal James.	1441	780	100
Royal Prince.	1404	780	100
London.	1328	730	96
St. Andrew.	1313	730	96
Charles.	1357	710	96
St. Michael.	1389	600	90

Second Rates.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Royal Catharine.	1050	540	84
Victory.	1020	530	82
Henry.	1020	530	82
French Ruby.	968	520	80
St. George.	900	460	70
Tryumph.	898	460	70
Unicorn.	845	410	64
Rainbow.	817	410	64
Windsor-Castle, New.	1462	660	90
Vanguard, new.	1357	660	90
			Sandwich

Ships.	Tuns. Men. Guns.
Sandwich, New.	1395 660 90
Dutchess, New.	1495 660 90
Albemarle, New.	1300 660 90
The Duke, New.	1300 660 90
The Neptune, New.	1300 660 90
The Ossory, New.	1300 600 90
One at Portsmouth.	1300 660 90

Third Rate.

Ships.	Tuns. Men. Guns.
Anne, New.	1089 460 70
Berwick, New.	1089 460 70
Breda, New.	1035 460 70
Burford, New.	1174 460 70
Cambridge, New.	941 420 70
Captaine, New.	1164 460 70
Defiance.	902 400 64
Dreadnought.	735 360 62
Dunkirk.	704 340 60
Expedition, New.	1059 460 70
Eagle, New.	1047 460 70
Elizabeth, New.	1000 460 70
Exeter, New.	1000 460 70
Edgar.	998 445 72
Essex, New.	1000 460 70
Grafton, New.	1174 460 70
Hampton Court, New.	1105 340 58
Harwich.	987 420 70
Henrietta, New.	763 355 62
Hope, New.	1058 460 70
Kent, New.	1000 460 70
Lenox, New.	1096 460 70
Lyon.	725 340 58
Monck.	696 340 60
	Monmouth.

	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Monmouth,	880	400	66
Mountague,	809	355	68
Mary,	795	365	64
Northumberland, New.	1000	460	70
Old James,	1000	460	70
Pendennis, New.	193	460	70
Plymouth,	752	340	60
Resolution,	885	420	70
Restoration,	1032	460	62
Revenge,	762	360	74
Royal Oak, New,	1107	478	74
Rupert,	813	400	66
Sterling-Castle, New,	1144	460	70
Suffolk, New.	1000	460	70
Swiftsure,	978	420	70
Warspight,	892	420	70
York,	734	340	60

Fourth Rate.

Ships,	Tuns.	Men,	Guns,
Adenture,	432	190	44
Advice,	545	230	48
Antelope,	576	230	48
Assistance,	555	230	48
Assurance,	372	180	42
Bonadventure,	510	230	48
Bristol,	547	230	48
Charles Gally, New.	526	220	32
Centurion,	531	230	48
Crown,	530	230	48
Constant-Warwick,	374	180	44
St. David,	630	280	54
Diamond,	550	230	48
Dover,	544	230	48
Dragon,	479	220	46
Faulcon,	367	185	42
Forefights,	538	230	48
Greenwich,			

The Present State

Ships.	Tuns, Men. Guns.
Greenwich.	659 280 56
Golden-Horse, Prize.	
Hampshire.	470 220 46
Happy Return.	623 280 56
Jersey.	558 230 48
James Galley.	433 200 30
Kings-Fisher.	664 220 46
Leopard.	676 288 54
Mary-Rose.	555 230 48
Newcastle.	625 280 54
Nonsuch.	345 180 42
Oxford.	677 280 54
Portsmouth.	468 220 46
Portland.	588 240 50
Princess.	620 280 54
Phoenix.	368 180 42
Reserve.	538 230 48
Ruby.	532 230 48
Swallow.	559 230 48
Sweep-stakes.	376 180 42
Staverene.	548 230 48
Tyger.	457 190 44
Woolwich.	716 280 54
Yarmouth.	628 280 54
Tyger, Prize.	

Fifth Rates.

Ships.	Tuns. Men. Guns.
Date-Tree, Prize	265 130 28
Dartmouth.	165 135 32
Garland.	255 130 30
Guernsey.	255 130 30
Mermaid.	294 135 32
Norwich.	256 130 30
Orange-Tree, Prize.	245 140 28
Pearl.	260 130 30
Richmond.	223 125 28
Hunter.	260 130 30

Rose.

Ships.	Tuns. Men. Guns.		
Rose	234	125	28
Swan.	305	135	32
Saphire.	346	135	32
Successe	299	135	32
Golden-Rose, Prize.			

Fireships, being Fifth Rates.

Ships.	Tuns. Men. Guns.		
Ann and Christopher.	250	45	8
Castle.	240	45	8
Eagle.	305	45	12
Holmes.	232	35	8
Wivenhoe.	083	25	6
Young Spragg.	080	50	70
John and Alexandres.			
Peace.			
Sarah.			
Sampson.			
Spanish Merchant.			
Thomas and Catherine.			
Calavasse.			

Sixth Rates.

Ships.	Tuns. Men. Guns		
Drake.	151	75	16
Fanfan.	033	30	04
Francis,	145	75	16
Greyhound.	175	75	16
Larke.	199	85	18
Roebuck.	144	75	16
Sudadas.	180	75	16

Ketches.

The present State

Ketches.

Tuns. Men. Guns.

Deptford.
Quaker.79 50 10
79 50 10

Yachts.	T.	M.	G.	Yachts.	T.	M.	G.
Ann.	100	30	8	Katherine.	135	30	8
Bezan.	035	08	4	Mary.	166	30	8
Charles		38	8	Merlin.	109	30	8
Charlot	142	30	8	Monmouth.	103	30	8
Cleveland	103	30	8	Navy.	074	30	8
Deal	28	08	4	Portf-			
Femy	25	04	4	mouth	133	30	8
Isle of Wight	25	08	4	Quinborough.			
Kitchin	103	30	8	Richmond.	064	30	8
Quinbor-	029	04	4	Fubs.		30	8
rough.							

Sloops and Hoyes.

Sloops and Hoyes.

T.	M.	G.	T.	M.	G.
Bonæta.	57	10	4	Do. Chat-	50 10 4
Chatham.		10	4	ham.	
Dove.	19	10	4	Transporter.	5 0
Experiment.	24	10	4	Unity Horsboat.	4 0
Emsworth.	39	10	4	Mary-Gold.	33 3 0
Hound.	50	10	4	Loyter.	65 3 0
Hunter.	46	10	4		
Invention.	28	10	4	Wolwich.	57 10 4
Prevention.	46	10	4	Whipster	64 10 4
Spye.	28	10	4	Brigantine.	

Hulks.

Hulks.

T. M. G.

Alfen. 716 04 0
Armes of 516 8 0
Horn.

Hulks.

T. M. G.

Roterдам. 987 07 0
Stat-House. 440 04 0
Gloster Hulk.

Smacks.

T. M. G.

Royal Escape. 34 10 0
Bridget. 21 02 0
Little London. 16 02 0
Sherenesse. 18 02 0
Chish. 24 02 0

Besides several other Vessels for Tenders, Vi-
tuallers, &c. and many more laid by, as scarce
fit for service, and intended to be broken up,
or otherwise disposed of.

A List

*A List of some of His Majesties Ships at
Sea, March 10. 168.*

Rate	Ships.	Commanders.	Lieutenants.	Men.	Station or where at present.
5	Eagle	R. Wilford		45	Sheerness. } Guard
5	Young Sprag	C. Skelton		20	Portsmouth. }
5	Guernsey	M. Tenant	J. Jenifer	130	} Jamaica.
4	Ruby	D. Mitchell	H. Butler	200	
6	Francis	C. Carlisle		45	Leeward Islands.
6	Richemond Y.	J. Votier		15	Jerzy.
6	Navy Yacht	A. Cotton		20	Guernsey.
6	Portsmouth Y.	W. Wright		20	Ireland.
4	Faulcon	G. Churchill	Th: Smith	150	} West Indies.
6	Bonetta Sloop	E. Stanly		15	
4	Conf. Warwick	H. Williams	J. Munden	150	Newfoundland.
4	Draggon	T. Hamilton	D: Conden	185	} Turkey Convoy.
4	Forefight		T: Johnson	200	
6	Soudadoes	R. Trevanian		45	Thames, &c.
3	Gaſton	Sir. W. Both	[H: Villiers R: Robinson]	330	One part of the Lord Dartmouth's Squadron.
3	Henrietta	Sir. J. Berry	[T: Berry G: Beach]	200	
3	Mountague	H: Killigrew	[W: Rigby J: Lawrence]	215	
4	St. David	G: Rooke	S: Rowe	185	
4	Oxford	C: Wylde	B: Wylde	185	

Ships.	Commanders'	Lieutenants.	Men.	Station or where at present
Woolwich	T: Fowler	F: Wivell	185	The other part of the Lord Dartmouth Squadron.
Maryrose	J: Ashby	J: Montgomery	200	
Bonadventure	H: Priestman	P: Corbet	150	
Diamond	D: Jones	T: Groves	150	
Swann	T: Hobson	O: Lately	90	
Pearle	W: Botham	R: Byron	110	
Mermaid	J: Terrell	T: Ley	115	
Greyhound	R: Macdonel		75	
Drake	T: Leighton		75	
Happy Return	Sir: J: Wyborn	J: Wetwang	185	
Dover	D: Dereing	J: Barbour	150	Streights Fleet
Dartmouth	G: St. Loe	T: Spragg	115	
Tyger	F: Wheeler	W: Cornwall	150	
James Gally	C: Shovell	R: Sanson	200	
Centurian	R: Wrenn	T: Monck	150	
Tiger Prize	M: Aylmer	C: Staggin	150	
Sapphire	A. Hastings	S: Faulks	115	
Lark	W: Gifford		70	
Deptford K.	J: George		30	
Gloucester Hulk			20	
Ann Yacht	G: Aylmer		20	Plymouth.
Monmouth Y.	G: Collins		20	On Survey
Seven Yachts			139	Thames, &c.
Quaker Ketch	T, Allin		45	Virginia,
			5414	

All

ALL His Majesties Maritime Forces are under the Command of the Lord HIGH ADMIRAL of *England*, touching whose Name, Titles, Power, Priviledges, &c. See the First Part.

The Office of High Admiral of *England* was lately executed by Lords Commissioners, who Sate at *Derby-House* in *Westminster*.

The Names of the said Lords Commissioners, who executed the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*, were, as recited in their last Patent,

Daniel, Earl of Nottingham.

Sir Humphrey Winch, Kt.

Sir Thomas Meeres, Bar.

Sir Edward Hales, Bar.

Sir John Chichley, Kt.

Henry Savill, Esq;

Arthur Herbert, Esq;

The Vaughan.

Lord
High
Admiral.

In this Great Office his Majesty hath been pleased to re-establish his Royal Highness JAMES DUKE of YORK, who now executeth again the said Place of Lord High Admiral of *England*.

The Lord High Admiral hath under him many Officers of high and low condition, some at Sea, others at Land; some of a Military, some of a Civil Capacity; some Judicial, others Ministerial; so that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea, may justly be stiled another Commonwealth, or Kingdom apart. In Mari sunt Regna

Regna distincta idque Jure Gentium, sicut in arida terra, saith Baldus, that Learned Oracle of the *Civil Law*: And the Lord High Admiral of England, may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed as a *Viceroy* of the *Maritime Kingdom* of England.

Vice Admiral of England is his Grace Henry Duke of Grafton, who holds that Office by Patent *durante bene placito* of the King, and is Lieutenant of the Admiralty, Navies and Seas of England, with Wages and Fee of twenty Shillings *per diem*, and ten Shillings *per Month* for Sixteen Men to each of them, accounting twenty eight dayes to the Month.

Arthur Herbert, Esq; is Rere-Admiral of England, and of the Admiralty thereof, &c. His Fee is Sixteen Shillings *per diem*, and twelve Servants at ten Shillings *per mensem* each.

The Lord High Admiral of England, doth, by vertue of his Place, appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom, his several *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marshals by Patent, under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty, These *Vice-Admirals* and Judges do exercise Jurisdiction in *Maritime Affairs*, within their several limits; and in case any person is aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that hath the force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty.

The

The Vice-Admiralties of England and Wales. And Names of the several Vice-Admirals.

Cornwall North parts.	Sir John Molesworth, Kt.
Cornwall South parts.	Mr Scamen Judg.
Chester and City and County of the same.	Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bar.
Devonshire.	William Earl of Derby.
	Sir Tim. Baldwin, Judg.
	Sir Edward Seymour, Bar.
	Doctor Masters Judg.
Dorset, and Town and County of Pool.	The Earl of Shaftsbury.
Durham, Bishoprick, Northumberland, Westmorland, Cumberland, and New-Castle.	Charles Earl of Carlisle.
Essex.	Sir John Brampton.
Glocester.	Thomas Chester, Esq;
Kent.	Heneage Earl of Winchelsea.
Lincoln & Aquis angustis.	George Viscount Castleton.
Lancaster.	William Earl of Derby.
Norfolk.	The Earl of Yarmouth.
Suffolk.	Major Thomas Allen.
	Dr. Falconberg, Dr. of Lawes, Judg.

Sussex.

Sir John Pelham, Bar.

Sir Edward Low, Kt.

Dr. of Laws, Judg.

Southampton or Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Sir Robert Holmes, Kt.

Sir Richard Lloyd, Kt.

Dr. of Laws, Judg.

Somerset and City and County of Bristol.

}

Sir Thomas Bridges, Kt.

York.

The Earl of Mulgrave.

Mr. Hen. Wilkinson, Judg.

Wales South parts.

Sir Edward Mansel, Bar.

Mr. Walter Mansel, Judg.

Wales North parts.

Robert Viscount Buckley.

For transacting of Maritime Affairs, the Lord High Admiral hath Courts of his own, whereof that at London is the Principal or Supream, where all Process and Proceedings runs in his Name, and not in the Kings, as it doth in all Common-Law Courts. In this Court, usually called the Court of Admiralty, he hath a Lieutenant, called Judge of the Admiralty, who is commonly some Learned Doctor of the Civil Law, and is at present Sir Leoline Jenkins, Kt. so eminent for his Foreign Negotiations, and was late one of His Majesties Principal Secretaries of State.

The Proceeding in this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the limits of the Common-Law, but under the Admirals Jurisdiction, therefore the Civil-Law only (all Common-Law secluded) is made use of, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving caution to prosecute the Suit, and to pay what shall be judged against him, if he fail in the Suit:

Part II.

I

the

the Defendant on the contrary, securing the Plaintiff, by sufficient Surety or Caution, as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgement, and pay that which shall be adjudged against him, and that he will ratify and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his Name, where by the Clients are well-assured, to obtain that which by Law shall be adjudged to them, let the Cause fall on wick side soever.

In the *Admiralty Court of England*, use is made, not only of the *Civil Laws*, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, wherof the former is an Island in the *Mediterranian Sea*, about twenty miles distant from the Continent of *Asia-Minor*, and is now under the *Turk*, the antient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade, and Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all *Maritime Matters* and Differences, and their Determinations therein we esteemed so just and equitable, that their Laws in such affairs, have ever since been observed for *Oracles*. Those Laws were long ago Incorporated into the Volumes of the *Civil Law*: And the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excelled all Nations in making of good Laws, yet for their Sea-affairs, referred all Debates and Controversies to the Judgment of these *Rhodian Laws*.

Oleron is an Island antiently belonging to the Crown of *England*, seated in the Bay of *Aquitaine*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garronne*, where our Famous Warrior, King *Richard* the First, caused to be compiled such excellent Laws for Sea-Matters, that in the *Ocean-Sea* Westward, they had almost as much repute as the *Rhodian Laws* in the *Mediterranian*; and these Laws were called *La Rool d'Oleron*.

King *Edward* the Third, (who first erected this

this Court of *Admiralty*, as some hold) made at *Quinborough*, 1375. very excellent Constitutions, concerning *Maritime Affairs*, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genova*, *Marcelles*, *Barcelona*, and *Messina*, yet that fragment of the *Rhodian Law*, still extant, with the Comments thereon, by the Old *Juriconsults* inserted in the *Pandects*, and the Constitutions made by the *Roman Emperors*, contained in the *Code*, and in the *Novelles*, still holds the Pre-eminence.

The Customs and former Decrees, of the *English Court of Admiralty*, are there of force, for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there is also a Court of *Equity*, for determining differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the *Civil Law*, by a Mans own Confession, or Eye-witnesses, found guilty, before he could be condemned; But that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Henry the Eighth*, That criminal Affairs should be tried by Witnesses, and a Jury, and this by special Commission of the King, to the *Lord Admiral*; wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Tryal according to the Laws of *England* directed by those Statutes.

Between the *Common Law* of *England*, and the *Admiralty*, there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water-Mark is observed, that is counted, *Infra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and causes thence arising, are determinable by the *Common-Law*,

yet when the Sea is full, the *Admiral* hath Jurisdiction there also, (so long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-water-Mark, and the Land, as appears in *Sir Henry Constables Case*, 5. *Report*, *Coke*, p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering His majesties Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders, in *Stat. 13. Car. 2. Cap. 9.*

Of the NAVY-OFFICE, where the whole Business concerning the Kings NAVY-ROYAL is managed.

THe management of the *Navy-Royal* under the *Lord HIGH ADMIRAL* of *England*, is entrusted with the Principal Officers, and Commissioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers are Four.

Treasurer. The First is the *Lord Viscount Falkland*, Treasurer of the *Navy*, whose Office is to receive out of the *Exchequer*, by Warrant from the *Lord Treasurer of England*, or *Lords Commissioners* executing that Place; and to pay all Charges of the *Navy*, by Warrant from the Principal Officers of the Navy, for which he had formerly a Salary of 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per annum; besides 3 *d.* per pound out of all Moneys paid by him; but hath now an Honourable Allowance certain from his Majesty in lieu thereof, viz. 3000 *l.* per annum, and 800 *l.* per annum more for his Instruments.

The

The Second is, the Comptroller of the Navy, *Comptroller.*
Sir Richard Haddock, whose Office is to attend
 and Comptroll all payments of Wages; to
 know the Market rates of all Stores belonging
 to shipping; to examin and audit all Treasu-
 rers, Victuallers, and Store-keepers Accounts,
 &c. his Salary is 500 l. yearly. To this Office
 of Comptroller, is lately added an Assistant,
viz. Thomas Hayter, Esq; at the yearly Salary
 of 400 l.

The third is, the Surveyor of the Navy, *Surveyor.*
Sir John Tippetts, Kt. whose Office is generally
 to know the state of all Stores, and see the
 wants supplied, to Survey the Hulls, Masts, and
 Yards, and estimate the value of Repairs; By
 Indenture, to charge all Boatswains, and Car-
 penters of his Majesties Navy, with what Stores
 they receive, and at the end of each Voyage,
 to State and Audit their Accompts, his Salary
 is 490 l. per annum.

The Fourth is, Clerk of the Acts, *Clerk of*
Sothorn, Esq; whose Office is to Record all Or- *the Acts.*
 ders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Bu-
 sineffes transacted by the Principal Officers,
 and Commissioners of the Navy, at the Salary
 of 500 l. per annum.

The Commissioners of the Navy are Four.

First is, *Sir John Norborough*, who executes
 that part of the Comptroller of the Navy's
 Duty, which relates to the Comptrolling of
 the Victuallers Accounts; Sallary 500 l. per ann.

Second is, *Sir Phineas Pett*, who executes an-
 other part of the said Comptrollers Duty, rela-
 ting to the Comptroll of the Accounts of the
 Store-keepers of the several Yards; his yearly
 Salary is 500. l.

Third is, Sir *Richard Beech*, who resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the care of managing of His Majesties Navy at that Port; his Salary 500 l. per annum.

Fourth, is Sir *John Godwin*, who resides at *Chatham*, and has the same charge of Affairs in the Kings Yard there; his Salary 500 l. per annum.

The aforesaid Principal Officers and Commissioners, do hold their Offices by Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*: And since the great increase of His Majesties Navy, have several Clerks under each of them, with Salaries allowed by the King, for the dispatch of the business of the Navy, under their respective managements.

Commissioners for
viſtualling
the Navy.

The Viſtualling of his Majesties Navy, hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now managed by Commission, and entrusted to

Sir <i>Richard Haddoc</i> ,	} Esquires,
<i>Alderman Sturt</i> ,	
<i>John Parsons</i> ,	}
<i>Nicholas Fenn</i> ,	

with the Yearly Salary of 400 l. per annum Each.

Yards.

There are belonging to His Majesties Navy, Five great Yards, viz. at *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, and *Sheerness*, where His Majesties Royal Ships are laid up in Harbor: which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving-places, for the Building, Repairing, and Cleaning of His Majesties Ships; and therein are Lodged great quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Storehouses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and

and all other sorts of Stores, needful for His Majesties Navy-Royal.

In these Yards are employed divers Officers, the Principal whereof, with their yearly Salaries are as follow;

At Chatham.

Salarys. l.

Clerk of the Check, <i>Edward Gregory.</i>	245
Store-keeper, <i>Baldwin Duppa.</i>	260
Master-Attendant, <i>Richard Wittler.</i>	124
His Assistant, <i>Simon Duning.</i>	080
Master Shipwright, <i>Robert Lee.</i>	133
His Assistants } <i>Daniel Huzzer.</i>	070
} <i>Phineas Pett.</i>	070
Clerk of the Survey, <i>Edward Honnywood,</i>	160

Deptford.

l.

Clerk of the Cheque, <i>Kend. Edisburg.</i>	181
Store-keeper, <i>Francis Hosier.</i>	305
Master-Attendant, <i>Thomas Wilshaw,</i>	124
Master-Shipwright, <i>John Shish.</i>	133
His Assistant, <i>Fisher Harding.</i>	070
Clerk of the Survey, <i>John Sheere,</i>	114

Woolwich.

l.

Clerk of the Cheque, <i>Stephen Bunce.</i>	155
Store-keeper, <i>Robert Smith.</i>	176
Master-Attendant, <i>Anthony Smith.</i>	124
Master-Shipwright, <i>Thomas Shish.</i>	161
Clerk of the Survey, <i>John Pelham.</i>	080

Portsmouth.

Portsmouth,

	Salaries.	l.
Clerk of the <i>Cheque</i> , <i>Robert Shales</i> .		195
Store-keeper, <i>Theodore Curtis</i> .		259
Master-Attendant, <i>Robert Small</i> .		124
Master-Shipwright, <i>Isaac Betts</i> .		161
His Assistant, <i>William Stigant</i> .		056
Clerk of the Survey, <i>Edward Battin</i> .		102

Sheerness

	l.
Clerk of the <i>Cheque</i> , <i>Richard Barber</i> .	115
Store-keeper, <i>John Davies</i> .	131
Master-Attendant, <i>Edward Alford</i> .	131
Master-Shipwright, <i>Joseph Lawrence</i> .	131
Clerk of the Survey, <i>William Downs</i> .	082

Note, That the Charges of the Clerks and Instruments, are included in the Salaries before-mentioned.

The King hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made use of, in the times of some great Sea-War ; and there are also Officers to take care of the Stores there.

Besides the afore-mentioned Yards, His Majesty hath divers great Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. wherein are made Cables, and all sorts of Cordage for his said Navy.

All the said Officers, and whole Navy-Office, are Governed by the Lord High-Admiral of *England*, whose Secretary is *Samuel Pepys*, Esq;

Esq; he hath from the King the yearly Salary of 500 l.

All the other Under-Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of His Majesties Ships; hold their Places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral *durante bene placito*.

The ordinary Charge of his Majesties Navy for a year, in times of Peace, continuing in Harbor, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130000 l. I mean, besides all Charges of Building of Ships, &c. And besides the setting forth of Fleets, which even at the time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300000 l. *per ann.* as may be easily computed by the number of Men at Sea in Pay, which were at fewest, supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand the King in 4 l. *per mensem* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear: By which calculation we may also compute what this late Fleet newly arrived from *Tangier*, and other Ships elsewhere, according to the precedent List, which have been out at Sea this last year, must have stood his Majesty in. So that the English Subjects need not long wonder, how their former (I am sure I cannot say their late) large Contributions and Aids have been spent, but rather how this Kingdoms necessary Expenses should be discharged with so much less than our neighbour Nations can with all their frugality defray theirs, where the daily Complaints are, That by Customs and Excizes, by Tailles and Gabels, more Money is every year squeezed from the Subject, than was done in Twenty years together in their Ancestors days.

*A years
Charge of
the Navy.*

OF THE
CITY
OF
LONDON.

LONDON being the *Epitome* of England, the Seat of the *British* Empire, the Chamber of the King, and the chiefest *Emporium* or Town of Trade in the World, it will not be impertinent to give some account thereof.

To describe particularly all things in this City, worthy to be known, would take up a whole Volume; therefore according to the intended brevity of this Treatise, here shall be inserted only τὰ μεγαλῆα τῆ πόλεως *Magnalia Londini*, such things as Strangers and Foreigners commonly count remarkable.

Take then a summary Account of the Name, Antiquity, Situation, Magnitude, Streets, Houses, Number of Inhabitants, Parish-Churches, Cathedral, Royal Exchange, River, Conduits, Aqueducts, Trade, Government, Publick Halls of Companies, of the Tower, Bridge, Custom-House, Publick Officers, Colledges, Schools, Hospitals, Work-Houses, &c.

Name:

LONDON, so called, as some conjecture, from *Liongdin* the *British* word, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built,

built, as some write, 1108 years before the birth of our Saviour, that is now 2779 years ago, in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and about 350 years before the Building of *Rome*. *Antiquity.*

In the most excellent situation of *LONDON*, *Situation.* the profound wisdom of our *Ancestors*, is very conspicuous and admirable, It is seated in a pleasant ever-green Valley, upon a gentle rising Bank, in an excellent Air, in a wholesome Soil mixt with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous Navigable River *Thames*, at a place where it is cast into a *Crescent*, that so each part of the City might enjoy the benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other, about sixty Miles from the Sea: not so near, that it might be in danger of surprisal by the Fleets of Foreign Enemies, or be annoyed by the boisterous Winds, and unwholsome Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that, by the help of the Tide, every Twelve hours, Ships of great Burden may be brought into her very Bosom; nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern*, *Southern*, and *Western Seas*; yet so far up in the Countrey, as it might also easily partake even of all the Countrey Commodities: in an excellent Air, upon the *North* side of the River, (for the Villages seated on the *South* side are noted to be unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun, burroughed by gentle Hills, from the *North* and *South* Winds: it lies in 51 Degree, 30 Minutes Latitude.

The High-ways leading from all parts to this Noble City, are large, streight, smooth and fair; no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marishes nor Lakes, to hinder Carriages and Passengers: so

so that as Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven unto it by Land; so those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. In a word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea near about, and by the benefit of Shipping, all the Blessings of the Terrestrial Globe may be said to be here enjoyed, above any City of the World.

Magni-
tude.

The City of *LONDON*, with its Suburbs and Places adjacent, is of a vast extension: from *Lime-house*, measured to the end of *Tothil*, or *Tuttle-street*, from *East* to *West*, is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is, above seven *English* Miles and a half; and from the farther end of *Blackman-street* in *Southmark*, to the end of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half.

Streets.

In this great City, the Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, as they are called, are in number above 500, and yet some of them above half a measured mile in length. Dwelling-Houses, before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls, above Fifteen thousand, and that was accounted but a Fifth part of the whole City, as may be judged by the weekly Bills of Mortality.

Houses.

The Buildings, especially of late years, are generally very fair and stately, but within the City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen, rich Merchants, the Halls of Companies, the fair Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by reason that they are generally built backward, that so the whole room toward the Street might be reserved for Tradesmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countreys, no Foreign City would, even in this particular,

particular, much surpasses *London*: Yet, if a Stranger shall view the several Magnificent Piazza's or Squares, as that of *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *Covent-Garden*, *St. James's Square*, *Leicester Fields*, *Southampton Square*, and that excellent new Structure, called *The King's Square* near *St. Giles's in the Fields*. The several streight and spacious streets, as *Cheapside*, *Cornwal*, *Lombard-street*, *Fleetstreet*, *Hutton-Garden*, *Great Queenstreet*, the *Pall-Mall*, and divers others. The many curious and uniform Piles of late Buildings and Streets, as those near *St. James's Bloomsbury*, *York*, *Essex*, *Arundel*, and *Worcester-House*-Buildings. Also the Beautiful Churches, State-ly Palaces of Noblemen; the Inns of Court, Exchanges, Publick Halls, Theaters, Market-places, the new *Bedlam* in *Morefields*, with many admirable Buildings elsewhere, as well in *London* as in *Westminster* and *Southwark*; He must confess that for fair Piazza's, stately uniform Buildings, streight and spacious Streets, there is not the Parallel in *Europe*.

That the Reader may the better guess at the Number of Inhabitants, or humane Souls with- of Inha-
in this great City, he must know, that in one bitants
year there were computed to be eaten in *Lon-*
don, when it was less by one Fourth part, 67500
Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abun-
dance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of
Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also
that *communibus annis* to supply *London* with
Newcastle Coal, there is brought into the River
of *Thames*, two hundred and Eighty thousand
Chaldron, and every Chaldron is Thirty six
Bushels.

Again, the number of Inhabitans may be
guessed at by the Burials and Births in *London*,
which in ordinary years, when there is no Pe-
stilence,

silence, amount of late to 20000 in a year, and in the year, 1681. which was not accounted a sickly year, there dyed, according to the General Bill of Mortality, 23971. three times more than in *Amsterdam*, and but one Twentieth part less than in *Paris*, as may be seen by the Bills of these three Cities.

Drink

Brewed in
London in
a Year.

As also by the quantity of Beer drank in *London* in a year, which to all Foreigners will be incredible; for in the year 1667, when the greatest part of the Buildings within the Walls, and some without lay in Ashes, and very many of the Inhabitants forced to retire into the Countrey for Habitation, according to exact computation, there were Brewed within that year in *London*, Four hundred fifty two thousand five hundred sixty three Barrels of Strong Beer, sold at 12 s. 6 d. the Barrel, and Five hundred and eighty thousand and four hundred twenty one Barrels of Ale, sold at 16 s. the Barrel, and Four hundred eighty nine thousand seven hundred ninety seven Barrels of Table Beer, or Small Beer, sold at 6 s. 6. the Barrel. The Beer Strong and Small, is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and the Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel, and now since the Pestilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, there is much more Liquor Brewed.

It is true, that some hereof is transported beyond the Sea, but that is scarce considerable.

Besides all this Beer and Ale, there is consumed in *London* a vast quantity of French and Spanish Wines, much Rhenish Wine, Sider, Mum, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, and other Drinks.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (though it be a very moderate Imposition) is Farmed or Rented of the King at
above

above One Hundred and twenty thousand pounds a year, and about one fourth part of all that Excise throughout all *England*.

Parish Churches, besides Chappels, there *Churches* were in all One hundred and thirty, that is double the number of Churches Parochial to be found in any City of Christendom, the Mother Church whereof is dedicated to the memory of *St. Paul*, (the only Cathedral of that Name in *Europe*) and founded by *Segbert* a *Saxon* King, about the year 610, in a place where had stood a Temple dedicated to *Diana*, and afterward enlarged by *Erdenwald*, the Fourth *Saxon* Bishop thereof; and that old Fabrick being almost destroyed by Fire, *Mauritius*, another Bishop of *London*, in One thousand eighty three, began and finished a great part of the present magnificent Pile, in the space of Twenty years, but the Quire and Tower were not finished till 1221, and then it was dedicated in a most solemn manner (as was the Temple of *Solomon*) the King, the Bishops, and a vast number from all parts of the Nation assisting thereat.

It is seated on the highest part of all the *St. Pauls* City, and was more conspicuous perhaps than *Church*. any Cathedral Church in the World; it was a Structure for Length, Height, and Antiquity, surpassing all other Churches; the length of it was 690 Foot, (therein excelling by Twenty Foot *St. Peters* in *Rome*, which for Beauty, Proportion, and divers other things, excels all other Temples) it was in height 102 Foot, and in breadth 130, and stood upon so much ground as contained above three Acres and a half. The Church was built as other Cathedrals, in a perfect Cross, and in the midst of
of

of the Cross, upon mighty high Arches, was a Tower of Stone 260 Foot high, and on that a Spire of Timber, covered with Lead, in height 260 Foot more, in all from the Ground 520 Foot, above which was a Bole of Copper, Gilt, of nine foot in compass, whereon stood the Cross, 15 Foot and a half high, and almost 6 Foot across, made of Oak, covered with Lead, and another Cover of Copper over the Lead, above all stood the Eagle, or Cock of Copper Gilt, four Foot long, and the breadth over the Wings three Foot and an half.

In the year 1551, a part of this magnificent Pile was much wasted, and the rest endangered, by a Fire begun in that stately Timber-Spire, by the negligence of a Plummer, who left his Pan of Fire there whilst he went to Dinner, as he confessed of latter years on his death-bed: But by the great Bounty and Piety of Queen Elizabeth, of the Citizens of London, and of all the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, it was again repaired in the space of five years. After which the Stone-work decaying apace, by reason of the corroding quality of the abundance of Sea-coal smoak; the Learned and pious Martyr Doctor Laud, coming to be Bishop of London, and after of Canterbury, was so zealous and vigorous for upholding this most antient Church, stately Monument of England, and Glory of the City of London, that by the Kings Favour, and liberal Contribution of Godly People, (maugre all opposition of the Puritans) the Work was so eagerly pursued, that before the year 1640. the whole Body was finished with Portland Stone, excellent against all Smoak and Weather; and the Tower Scaffolded up to the top, with purpose to take it all down, and to rebuild it more fair,

fair, and of a greater height; with a stately Pinnacle at each corner, because the Arches were not thought strong enough to support another Steeple; and to place in that *Tower*, the biggest and most tuneable Bells in the World; for performance whereof, and for adorning the Church, there was in the Chamber of *London*, above One hundred and seventy thousand pounds, all taken out soon after, and employed in an Unnatural War, by a stiff-necked People, against the best of Kings, in which single act, a great part of the Citizens of *London*, and of the Long Parliament, became deeply guilty of a horrid Rebellion, and detestable Sacrilege.

After the Murther, or rather Martyrdom of the fore-mentioned Archbishop, the Scaffolds were taken away and Sold, with some of the Lead which covered this famous Structure, and this House of God made a Stable for Horses by the disloyal Army, and almost all suffered to decay, till the Restauration of the King; who having a Pious intent to set upon the Repair thereof again, it was all ruined by the late dreadful Conflagration in 1666. Which yet hath not so discouraged our Gracious Sovereign, but that in the year 1673. having already with vast charges, pulled down the huge burnt Walls, removed the Rubbish, and cleared the Foundations; His Majesty like another *Solomon*, hath laid a new Foundation, and carried on a great part of such a Fabrick, as for Magnificence, Splendor, Solidity, Figure, and curious Architecture, the World, perhaps, never saw the like; the Model whereof, hath been designed by that Prince of Architects, *Sir Christopher Wren*, and approved of by the King

King ; and now this present year 1684. the *East* end thereof , together with the most vast *Cupola* or *Dome* , and the *Cross* seems to be almost Built , so that they who have seen the old *Temple* shall have no occasion , (as the people in *Ezra*, *Chap. 3. 12.*) to weep with a loud voice , but rather to shout for joy , when they shall see, by what is already done and farther designed, that it is like to surpass the Old , as much as the present King doth surpass in Dominions, in Power and Revenue , that King , in whose Reign the Old Church was erected : for the speedy promoting whereof, to the Glory of God , to the Memory of the Prince of Apostles *St. Paul* , to the great Renown of King *Charles* the Second, and to the Honour of this City and Nation, both King and Parliament, City and Country, Clergy and Laity, High and Low, seem to stand engaged to lend their utmost Aid and Assistance; amongst other things , considering that probably it may be a lasting Monument, to evidence to all posterity, that in the midst of a crooked and perverse Generation, in the midst of many thousands, who had openly forsaken the community of the Church of *England* , there wanted not a *David* to raise Money , and provide Materials, nor a *Solomon*, to begin and finish such a mighty Work of Piety, nor a *Bezaleel*, and an *Aholiab*, curious Workmen , nor a People willing-hearted, and liberal in bringing in their Plate and Jewels in such abundance , till their liberality (as theirs *Exod. Chap. 35. 36.*) was thought fit to be restrained.

Of the fore-mentioned Fire, that was able to destroy such a vast solid Structure , as the Cathedral of *St. Pauls* , a brief account may here be acceptable , especially to Foreigners , who have had imperfect Relations thereof.

*A short Account of the Dreadful
Fire of LONDON, which began
The Second day of September,
1666. and in three days space, con-
sumed the greatest part of the City.*

THE City of LONDON within the Walls, *The Fire of*
contains Four hundred forty and eight London.
Acres of Ground, whereof the Buildings on
Three hundred seventy and three, were utterly
consumed by that late dreadful Conflagration;
also Sixty three Acres without the Walls, in
all 436 Acres, Eighty nine Parish-Churches,
One thousand three hundred and twenty Hou-
ses; besides that vast Cathedral of *St. Paul*, and
besides divers Chappels, Halls, Colledges, Schools,
and other publick Edifices, whereof the whole
damage is hardly to be computed or credited.

In that one Commodity of Books only, where-
with *London* abounded, was lost, as Judicious
Stationers have computed, One hundred and
fifty thousand pounds; for the loss fell most
upon that; and three or four other cumber-
some Commodities, not easy on a sudden to be
removed, *viz.* Wines, Tobacco, Sugar, and
Plums, wherewith this City was furnished be-
yond any City in the World: insomuch, that
one Person, Alderman *Jeffreys*, lost of Tobac-
co, to the value of Twenty thousand pounds.
Yet in this vast Incendy, not above six or eight
Persons were burnt. Of this dreadful Fire,
there were many concurrent occasions.

First

First Either the Drunkenness, or supine Negligence of the Baker and his Servants, in whose House it began : Or else (as many believe) a Hellish Combination of some *Roman* Catholicks to begin and promote that Fire.

Next, The dead time of the Night, wherein it began, *viz.* between One and Two of the Clock after Midnight, when some were wearied with working, others filled with Drink, and all in a dead sleep.

Thirdly, The dead time of the week, being *Saturday*-Night, when Traders were retired to their Countrey-Houses, and none but maid-Servants, or young Apprentices left to look to their City-Houses.

Fourthly the dead time of the year, being then the long Vacation, on the second of *September*, when Tradesmen were Generally abroad in the Countrey; some in the remotest parts of *England*, to fetch in their Debts.

Fifthly, The closeness of the Buildings in that place, facilitating the progress of the Fire, and hindring the usual remedy, which was by Engines to shoot Water.

Sixthly, The matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which was generally Wooden, and of old Timber.

Seventhly, The long continued Drought of the preceding Summer, even to that day, which had so dried the Timber, that it was never more apt to take Fire,

Eighthly,

Eightly, The matter of Wares in those parts, where were the greatest Magazines and Store-houses of the City, of Oyls, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugars, &c.

Ninthly, An Easterly Wind, the driest of all other, that had continued long before, and then did blow very strongly.

Tenthly, The unexpected failing of the Water, the *Thames* Water-Tower, near to the place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately after the beginning of the Fire, so that most Water-Pipes were soon dry.

Lastly, An unusual negligence at first, and a confidence of easily quenching the Fire, on a suddain changed into a general consternation and despondency, all people chusing rather by flight to save their Goods, than by a vigorous opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These Causes thus strangely concurring, (to say nothing of God's just indignation, for the notorious impenitency of the Citizens, for their great abominations in abetting, and instigating the shedding of the precious innocent Blood, both of God's Anointed, and of their other chief Governours, both in Church and State, for their still going on in their old hainous sins of *Despising Dominions, and speaking evil of Dignities*, till there be no remedy) those forementioned Causes, so wonderfully concurring, by a general prodigious Conflagration, did make greater spoil in the space of three days, viz. from

from Sunday Morning to Wednesday Morning than three or four Armies, unresisted, could easily have done in twice the time; for (to give the Reader some little prospect of the huge damages done by this Fire) it hath been computed by an ingenious Person, that the being burnt in all, about Thirteen thousand two hundred Houses, which valued one with another, at no more than 25 *l.* yearly Rent, which at the low rate of Twelve years purchase, will amount in the whole to Five Millions two hundred and 80000 *l.* Sterling: The Eighty seven Parish-Churches, wherein is included *Christ Church*, besides the most spacious Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, Six Consecrated Chappels, the *Royal Burse*, or *Exchange*, the *Great Guild Hall*, the *Custom-House*, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City-Gates, with other publick Edifices, have been valued at Two Millions and 800000 *l.*

The Wares, Householdstuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods, lost and spoiled by the Fire, may probably amount to Three Millions of Pounds, some say, much more.

The Money spent in a general removing of Wares and Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the least at Two hundred thousand Pounds; the total whereof, is Eleven Millions, Two hundred and eighty thousand pounds Sterling, which reduced into *French Money*, will amount unto One hundred forty three Millions, six hundred and forty thousand *Livers Tournois*. And yet notwithstanding all these huge losses by Fire, notwithstanding that most devouring Pestilence in the year immediately foregoing, and the then very chargeable War against three Potent Neigh

Neighbours, the Citizens recovering after a few Months, their Native Courage have since so chearfully and unanimously set themselves to rebuild the City, that (not to mention whole Streets, built, and now building by others in the Suburbs,) within the space of Four years, they Erected in the same Streets, Ten thousand Houses, and laid out for the same, Three Millions of pounds *Sterling*, counting but 300 *l.* a House, one with another; besides several large Hospitals, divers very stately Halls, Nineteen fair solid Stone-Churches, that did cost above One hundred thousand pounds, were all at the same time erecting, and soon after finished; and now in the year 1684, above twenty Churches more of various, beautiful, and solid Architecture, are rebuilt: which is here the rather mentioned, to stop the mouths of our *Romish* Adversaries, who oft alledge, that since our Reformation, scarce one solid Structure hath been Erected for God's Worship, by the *English Protestants*; and that although they have done divers considerable Works of Charity, in Founding of Hospitals and Alms-Houses, yet they have been very deficient in Works of pure Piety, for advancing the Worship, the Praise, and the Glory of our Creator which ought to be regarded in the first place. Moreover, as if the late Fire had only purged the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more Beautiful, more Commodious, and more Solid, (the three main Virtues of all Edifices) than before; nay as if the Citizens had not been any way impoverished, but rather enriched by that huge Conflagration, they may be said to be even wanton in their expences, upon the stately *Italian Faciata's* or Fronts of their new Houses, Churches, and Halls, (many of *Portland Stone*, as durable almost

almost as Marble) upon their richly adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, &c. Their Publick Halls are so richly set off with curious Architecture, Carved Work, in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainscot, not only of Firr and Oak, but some with the sweet smelling Cedar. Their Churches beautified with excellent various Towers and Fronts of true *Roman* Architecture. They have made their Streets much more large and streight, paved each side with smooth hewn Stone, and guarded the same with many massy posts, for the benefit of Foot-passengers; and whereas before they dwelt in low, dark, Wooden Cottages, they now live in lofty, lightsom, uniform, Brick-Buildings: so that although our Gracious King cannot say of this his Capital City, as one of the Emperors said of *Rome*, *Lateritiam inveni, Marmoream reliqui*, yet he may say of it, what is almost equivalent, *Ligneam inveni, Lateritiam reliqui*; and of a principal Structure of this City, the *Royal Exchange*, His Majesty may say, *Lateritiam inveni, Lapideam Reliqui*; whereof take here this following brief Account.

Of the City of LONDON since its Re-building.

THE former *Burse* began to be Erected in the year 1566. just One hundred years before it was burnt: it was built at the Cost and Charges of a Noble Merchant, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and in a Solemn manner by a Herald, and sound of Trumpet, in the presence, and by the special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, Proclaimed and named, the *ROYAL EXCHANGE*: it was built most of Brick, and yet was the most splendid *Burse* (all things considered) that was then in *Europe*, (before the building whereof, the *Burse* for Merchants was kept in *Lumbard-street*.)

The Royal Exchange.

Now it is built within and without of the forementioned excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Turret or Steeple, wherein are a harmonious Chime of Twelve Bells; and for Arch-work, that it surpasseth all other *Burses*.

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

It is built Quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may Assemble, and the greatest part, in case of Rain, or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in side-Galleries, or Portico's, The whole Fabrick cost above 50000 *l.* whereof one half is disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City, and the other half by the Company of *Mercers*: and to reimburse themselves, there is Lett to hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and

30 *l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the *East* and *West* sides, and the huge Vaulted Cellars under Ground, so that it will be the richest piece of Ground, perhaps, in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot, from *North* to *South*, and 203 Foot from *East* to *West*, (for it is *Quadratum oblongum*) so that it is but very little more than three quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

River of
Thames.

The River whereon is seated this great City, for its breadth, depth, gentle, freight, even Course, extraordinary wholesome Water and Tides, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World. The Sea flows gently up this River, fourscore miles, that is, almost to *Kingston*, 12 miles above *London* by Land, and 20 by Water, bringing the greater Vessels to *London*, and the smaller beyond; then against the Stream, Boats are drawn about 200 miles to *Oxford*, and higher many miles.

It is high Water at this City, as oft as the Moon comes to the *North-East*, and *South-West* Points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tides are upon a Land flood, the Wind *North-West* at the *Æquinoctial*, and the Moon at Full: when these four Causes concur, (which is very rare) then the *Thames* swells in some places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endamaged in their Cellars, not in their Chambers and Upper-Rooms, as the City of *Rome* sometimes is, by the overflowing of the *Tiber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This

This River opening *Eastward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffick than any other River of *England*. To say nothing of the variety of excellent fish within this River, above all, of the incomparable Salmon, the fruitful fat Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both sides thereof: in a word, the *Thames* seems to be the very Radical moisture of this City, and in some Sense, the natural heat too; for almost all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *Newcastle, Scotland, Kent, Essex, &c*, or else down the River, from *Surrey, Middlesex, &c*.

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines, is in many places supplied with excellent wholesome Water; also, from almost twenty Conduits of pure Spring-Water, so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest parts of this City; and moreover, by a *New New River*, brought at a vast charge, and exquisite skill (by *Sir Hugh Middleton*, who deserves his Statue in Brass) from *Ammel* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, from whence in a turning and winding course, it runs threescore miles before it reaches this City: in some places the Channel is necessarily thirty Foot deep, in other places it is carried over Valleys, more than twenty Foot high above ground, in open Troughs. Over this *New River*, are made Eight hundred Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood: Six hundred Men have been at once employed in this great Work. It was begun in 1608, and finished in five years. It serves the highest parts of *London* in their lower Rooms, and the lower parts in their highest Rooms. Moreover, this City is so situated, that in all parts, (though

on the highest ground) it is abundantly served with Pump-Water, and those Pumps in many places, not Six Foot deep in the Ground.

Trade.

The vast Traffick and Commerce, whereby this City doth flourish, may be guessed at, chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandise, Imported or Exported, which are but very moderate Impositions, in comparison of the Imposts of most other Countreys of *Europe*, and yet the Customs of the Port of *London* only, (without counting the Customs of other Cities) did lately amount to above Three hundred thousand pounds a year, and are now risen to a much greater Sum, by the infinite number of Ships, which by their Masts, resemble a Forest, as they lye along this Stream, besides many that are sent forth every year, to carry and fetch Commodities, to, and from all parts of the known World, whereby it comes to pass, that no small number of Merchants of *London*, for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer, for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable Living, for great Estates in Money and Land, &c. excel some Princes, in divers of our Neighbour Nations. Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge Commerce, by the infinite number of great well-furnished Shops; which a *Spaniard* once observing, together with the great number of Law-suits in Term-time, made this Report of *London* to his Country-men, That it was a great City, but made up of nothing but *Tiendas y Contiendas*, Shops and Suits: whereas he might rather have said more truly, in a few more words, *viz.* That *London* is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horses and Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities, necessary or expedient for the use or pleasure of Mankind:

Mankind : That *London* is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility , Gentry , Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Phyfitians , Merchants , Seamen, and all kind of excellent Artificers , of the most refined Wits , and most excellent Beauties : for it is observed , that in most Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that excels the rest in Beauty or Wit , or perhaps Courage or Industry , or any other rare quality ; *London* is their *North-Star* ; and they are never at rest till they point directly thither.

Of the Government of the City of LONDON.

THE Government of this City, considering the Greatness and Populousness thereof, is very admirable , and might take up a Volume in the description thereof.

The Ecclesiastical Government is by a Bishop; *Ecclesiastical* was in the time of the *Britains* by an Archbi- *astical* shop , but when it became subject to the *Sax- Govern-* ons, the Archiepiscopal See was placed at *Can-* ment. *terbury*, not because that was the more worthy City , but for the sake of *St. Augustine*, who first preached the Gospel there to the Heathen *Sax-* ons , and was there Buried. Since which time it hath been under a Bishop, above ten Centuries and a half , in a continual Succession : In which space there are reckoned 92 Bishops of *London*, to the present worthy Bishop thereof, the Learned Pious Divine , Doctor *Henry Compton*, Son to the late valiant Earl of *Northampton*, Consecrated Bishop of *Oxford*, 1674. and

Translated to *London* 1675. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, a Chapter, a Treasurer, and Thirty Prebendaries, all Persons of worth.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are placed many excellent Divines that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish, and these have for a long time had the most excellent way of Sermonizing in *Christendom*; insomuch, as divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches, have come hither on purpose to learn their manner of haranguing in the Pulpit.

For maintaining these Divines, with their Families, there is in every Parish a Parsonage, or Vicarage-House, and in most, a competent Allowance in Tithes. Antiently the Parsons due in *London*, besides the Tythes of the Tradesmens Gains, and Mortuaries, Obits, &c. was 3 s. 5 d. in the pound, of the yearly Rent of all Houses and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings on *Sundays* and Holidays, only a Half-penny for each pound, whereby the Parishioners did hardly feel it, although the *Sundays* and Holidays were so many, that in a whole year it amounted to 3 s. 5 d. in the Pound. Afterwards many Holidays being taken away, and the Clergy Means thereby abated, it was ordained 25 H. 8. that 2 s. 9 d. in the Pound of all Rents of Houses and Shops, should be paid yearly to the Parson; whereunto the *Londoners* did not only consent (as they had good reason, it being much less in the Pound than before) but bound themselves by an Act of Common-Council, to perform the same: and the said Ordinance was confirmed in Parliament 27 H. 8. and again 37 H. 8. with a power given to the Lord Mayor, to commit to Prison any Citizen that should refuse to pay his Tythes and Dues, according to that

that proportion. But since the Reformation, many Men, willing to think Tythes a Rag of Popery, or else making no Conscience of Robbing God, have devised many base and fraudulent ways, by double Leases, by great Fines, and Small Rents, and several other ways to cheat the Law, and rob their God, *Mal. 3. 8.* complaint whereof being made to King *James*, 1618. it was Declared in his Court of *Exchequer*, by the Barons there, that the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought still (according to the afore-mentioned Acts) to pay 2 s. 9 d. in the Pound, according to the true yearly value of the Rent of their Houses and Shops, from time to time; But the Citizens (who think 2000 l. *per annum* not enough for an Alderman, or for a Lawyer, and yet 200 l. too much for a Pastor of a Parish) opposing the same, the business lies yet unestablished, to the great dishonour of the Reformed Religion.

The Civil Government is not (as it is at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) by a chief Magistrate, some Nobleman or Lawyer set over the City by the King, as Supream Governor; or as it was here in the time of the *Romans*, when the chief Magistrate was called (as it is still in *Rome*) the *Prefect* of *London*, or as it was in the time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgrecve*, that is, *Custos*, or *Guardian*, and sometimes *Provost* of *London*: but after the coming in of the *Normans*, the Chief Magistrate was called *Bailivus*, from the French word *Bailler*, *tradere*, *committere*, that is *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to Govern others, and there were sometimes two Bayliffs of *London*, till King *Richard* the First, Anno 1189. changed the name of *Bayliff* into *Mayor*, which also being derived from the French,

Civil
Govern-
ment.

Lord
Mayor.

hath continued ever since, a Citizen chosen by the Citizens annually, unless sometimes for the disloyalty of the Citizens, their Priviledges and Franchises have been taken from them, and a Guardian set over them, as was done by *Hen. III.* and *Edm. I.* The former of these Kings, in the Fiftieth year of his Reign, was so enraged with the *Londoners*, for siding with the Rebels against him, that he was once resolved to raze the City to the Ground, but the Citizens thereupon wholly submitting both Lives and Fortunes into that Kings hands; who after he had given the Mayor and four Aldermen to Prince *Edward* his Son, to do with them according to his pleasure, and had given to others of the Loyal Party, about sixty Houses and Families, to redeem themselves, at the discretion of these Loyal Men, His Majesty was at length pacified. Which may be a warning to all Cities in these mutinous times.

Of latter years, the Mayor of *London*, though always a Citizen and Tradesman, hath been of such high Repute and Esteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixt, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen; to Bishops, Judges, and of later times to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the highest Officers of the Realm. He is also for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King, before the year of his Mayoralty be expired; unless he had received that Honour before, whilst he was Alderman, as of late hath been usual.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that it is not only open all the year to all comers, Strangers and others, that are of any quality, but so well furnished, that it is always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*,

land, or of other Potentate ; nay, it is Recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath Feasted four Kings at once at his Table ; and the present King and Queen have been by some of the late Lord Mayors, Treated at their Table.

Also for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor, there is allowed above 1000 *l.* a year for his Sword-bearers Table, in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His Domestick Attendance is very Honourable, he hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places, that is,

His Domestique Attendants.

The *Sword-Bearer*.

The *Common Hunt*, who keepeth a gallant Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayors Recreation abroad.

The *Common Cryer*.

The *Water-Bayliff*.

There is also.

The *Coroner*.

Three *Sergeant-Carvers*.

Three *Sergeants* of the *Chamber*.

A *Sergeant* of the *Channel*,

Four *Yeomen* of the *Water-side*.

One under *Water-Bayliff*.

Two *Yeomen* of the *Chamber*.

Three *Meal-weighers*.

Two *Yeomen* of the *Wood-Wharfe*.

Most of which have their Servants allowed them, and have Liveries for themselves.

His State.

His State and Magnificence is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which is usually on Horseback, with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of fine Scarlet Cloth richly Furred, sometimes Purple, sometimes Puke, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which some say is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all sides of him, &c. but more especially, on the 29th of October when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompanied with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies or Corporations, in their several stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, taken his solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to *Guild-Hall*, that is, the Great Common-Hall of *Guilds*, or Incorporated Confraternities, where is prepared for him and his Brethren, a most sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council; also Foreign Ambassadors are invited; and of late years the King and Queens Majesty; the Duke of *York*, and Prince *Rupert* have been pleased to Honour that Feast with their Presence.

This great Magistrate, upon the death of the King, is said to be the Prime Person of *England*: and therefore when King *James* was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first place, before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

He

He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas-day* by the Livery-Men, or Members of the several *His Electi-* Companies within the said City, out of the *on.* Twenty six Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Wisdom, in which Election the Senior Alderman that hath not been Mayor hath usually the Precedence; yet in this particular, the said Electors are at their liberty.

The Lord Mayor on the day of the Kings Coronation Claims to be Chief Butler, and bears the Kings Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that day in other Offices.

His Authority reaches, not only all over this great City, and a part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*, Eastward, as far as *Tendale*, or *Tenleet*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and Westward as far as *Colony Ditch*, above *Stanes Bridge*. He hath a Priviledge by Charter, to Hunt in *Middlesex*, *Essex* and *Surrey*; and for this purpose is always maintained an excellent Kennel of Hounds, as aforementioned. He hath power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and punishment of Offenders: Only, the Strength and Safety of the River, against an Invasion; and securing Merchandizing, and Navigation, by Block-houses, Forts or Castles, is the Care of the King.

His Authority.

The two Sheriffs of this City, are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens, from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer-day*, a high Priviledge, among many other, antiently Granted to this City, by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom, but they are not

The two Sheriffs.

Sworn

Sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and then are also presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allowed by the Barons, and Sworn ; after which, they enter upon their Office. If the Persons so chosen, refuse to hold ; they incur a penalty, unless they will take a Solemn Oath, that they are not worth Ten thousand pounds.

Alder-
men.

The Twenty six Aldermen, do preside over the Twenty six Wards of the City. When any of these die, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen chuse another, out of the most substantial Men of the City ; if any so chosen refuse to hold, he is usually Fined 500 l.

All the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that Honourable Estate, are, by their Charter, Justices of the Peace of this City.

Lord-
Mayors
Courts of
Judicature.

To the Lord Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of *Judicature* of high importance.

The highest and most antient Court, is that called the *Hustings*, (i. e.) *Domus Causarum*, which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City.

There is a Court of *Requests* or *Conscience*.

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are usually Aldermen, or else constantly chosen upon the next Vacancy) sit : Two Courts of the Sheriffs, one for each Counter.

The Court of the City Orphans, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the custody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting (as the Parliament of *England*) of two Houses, one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners ; in which Court are made all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London* ;
for

for every man, either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto; wherein consists the great happiness of the *English* Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World, that neither in Laws, nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes, or Imposts, any man is obliged, but by his own consent.

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents, and Revenues of the City, and to his Court belongs the business of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord Mayor also belong the Courts of Coroner, and of Escheater, and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*.

Lastly, the Court of Goal Delivery, held usually eight times a year. at the *Old-baily*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Tryal of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge, and hath the power of Reprieving condemned Persons.

There are other Courts called *Wardmote*, or the meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City: in which Court, inquiry is made into all things that can conduce to the regulating and well-Governiug of the City. Also the Court of *Halmote*, or Assembly of every *Guild* or *Fraternity*, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politique: Of these there are Twelve, called the Chief Companies, and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be Free of one of these Companies, which are,

The Twelve Companies.

1. *Mercers,*
 2. *Grocers,*
 3. *Drapers,*
 4. *Fishmongers,*
 5. *Goldsmiths,*
 6. *Skinner's,*

7. *Merchant-Tailors,*
 8. *Haberdashers,*
 9. *Salter's.*
 10. *Ironmongers,*
 11. *Vintners,*
 12. *Clothworkers.*

And if it happen that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the twelve; all which Companies have Assembly-places, called Halls, which are so many Basilikes, or Palaces, and many of them worthy to be viewed by all Strangers. It hath been the custom of some of our Kings, to Honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof; and the present King was pleased to be made Free of the Company of *Grocers*, and the present Prince of *Orange* chose to be made Free of the Company of *Drapers*.

Each Company or Mystery hath a Master, annually chosen, from among themselves, and hath other subordinate Governours, called Wardens or Assistants. These do exactly correspond to the General-Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor, and Common-Council; who are selected out of these several Companies: so excellent an harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides, near sixty other Companies, or Corporations, all enjoying large Privileges, by the Kings Gracious Charter Granted unto them, and fair Halls to meet in.

But

But since the late seizure of the Liberties and Franchises of this City, for the unwarrantable management of its Government, by certain men of ill Republican Principles, then in Power; the King hath been pleased to take a more especial Care of the City, and such Persons as were disaffected to his Majesties Government, have been removed from their Offices, and other Able and Loyal men, been appointed in their steads. Yet all things in effect run still in the same Current, till a new Charter be granted them by the King.

A List of the present Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the City of London, for this year, 1684. with the several Wards under their respective Jurisdictions.

Above the Chair.

SIR Henry Tulse Kt. Lord Mayor, Breadstreet Ward.

Sir William Turner, Kt. Castle-Bainard Ward.

Sir William Hooker, Kt. Cornhill Ward.

Sir Robert Viner Kt. and Barronet, Langborn Ward.

Sir James Edwards, Kt. Candlewick Ward.

Sir John Moor, Kt. Walbrook-Ward.

Sir William Pritchard, Kt. Bridge without Ward.

Aldermen below the Chair.

Sir James Smith, Kt. Portsoken Ward.

Sir Robert Jeffrey, Kt. Cordwaine Ward.

Sir William Barnstern, Kt. Lime-street. Ward.

Sir

The Present State

Sir John Peak, Kt. Billings-gate Ward.
 Sir Thomas Beckford, Kt. Aldgate Ward.
 Sir John Chapman, Kt. Tower-street Ward.
 Sir Simon Lewis, Kt. Bassishaw Ward.
 Sir Jonathan Raymond, Kt. Bishops-gate Ward Intra.
 Sir Dudley North, Kt. Farringdon Ward Extra.
 Peter Rich, Esq; Aldersgate Ward.
 Peter Daniel, Esq; Bridge Ward Intra, Sheriff.
 Samuel Dashwood Esq; Cheap side Ward, Sheriff.
 Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Kt. Cripple-Gate Ward.
 Sir John Buckworth, Kt. Coleman-street Ward.
 Sir Benjamin Newland, Kt. Vintrey Ward.
 Jacob Lucey, Esq; Dorgate Ward.
 Charles Duncomb, Esq; Broad-street Ward.
 Peter Paravicini Esq; Queen-Hithe Ward.
 Benjamin Thorogood, Esq; Farringdon Ward Intra.
 Sir Thomas Jenner, Kt. Recorder.
 Mr. Ailworth Chamberlain.
 Henry Crispe Esq; Common Serjeant.
 William Wagstaff Esq; Town-Clerk.
 Joseph Lane, Esq; Comptroller of the Chamber,
 and Vice Chamberlain.

All these Aldermen following, having by their
 irregular Actings, gained his Majesties just dis-
 pleasure, were lately left out of the Kings Com-
 mission for the Government of London, viz.

Sir Thomas Allen.	Sir Patience Ward.
Sir John Frederick.	Sir John Shorter.
Sir John Lawrence.	Sir Thomas Gold.
Sir Robert Clayton.	Mr. Henry Cornish.

Military
 Govern-
 ment of
 the City.

Something of the Military Government both
 Antient and Modern, of this mighty populous
 City, is also well worthy to be known, both
 to English and Foreigners. In the XXIII of
 Henry the Eighth, 1532. at a general Muster in
 London,

London, were first taken the Names of all Men within this City and Liberties only, (which reach not far without the Walls) from the age of Sixteen to Sixty; also the number of all Harneſſes, and of all ſorts of Weapons for War, then they drew out of theſe, only ſuch able Men, as had white Harneſs, and cauſed them all to appear in white Coats, with Breeches, and white Caps and Feathers; and becauſe Notice was given, that the King himſelf would ſee them Muſter, they all prepared to appear as ſplendidly as they could; and to that end, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, and all who had been Sheriffs, had all white Harneſs, and over that, Coats of black Velvet, with the Arms of the City Embroidered thereon, each one with a great Gold Chain, and mounted on a goodly Horſe, with rich Trappings, on their Heads Velvet Caps, in their Hands Battle-Axes Gilt: Each Alderman and the Recorder had four Halberdiers in White Silk, or elſe Buff Coats, waiting on them with Gilt Halberds; and the Lord Mayor had 16 tall Men apparelled in white Sattin Doublets, Caps, and Feathers, Chains of Gold, and other Gorgeous Attire, with long Gilt Halberds following his Lordſhip at a diſtance: but next to him he had four Footmen in white Sattin, then two Pages cloathed in Crimſon Velvet and Cloth of Gold, riding on gallant Horſes richly furniſht, one of them carrying the Lord Mayors Helmet, and the other his Pole-Ax, both richly Gilt and Adorned. Moſt of the Citizens of any Quality or Office, were in white Sattin, or white Silk Coats, with Chains of Gold, and ſome with rich Jewels. What was the number then of Men in Arms was not Recorded, but that may be gueſſed at by what follows: They muſtered

stered in *Mile-end Fields*, and before Nine of the Clock in the Morning, began to march, entring at *Aldgate* in excellent Order, down to *Westminster*, where the King and Court stood to view them passing by, thence they Marched about *St. James's Park*, so through *Holborn*, up to *Leaden-Hall*, and there disbanded immediately, and yet this was not done till five of the clock in the Evening, which was eight hours continual March. *Stow* says, the number of the Souldiers then Mustered, were Fifteen thousand.

City-Train-Bands.

At the time of the happy Restauration of His Majesty now Reigning, there were in *London* and the Liberties, six Regiments of Train-Bands, and six Regiments of Auxilliaries, and one Regiment of Horse. These thirteen Regiments, about six weeks before His Majesties arrival, Mustered in *Hide-Park*, being then drawn out for promoting and securing His Majesties Return. These Twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 compleat. Eight of these Regiments had seven Companies in each, and the other four had six Companies in each, in all, Eighty Companies. The Regiment of Horse of six Troops, and a hundred in each Troop. This considerable Army drawn together before the 29th of *May*, the day of His Majesties Return, was judged to be highly useful for facilitating that Happy Work. Some Months after, His Majesty sent to the City a Commission of Lieutenancy, appointing several persons to act as his Lieutenants in *London*; giving them the same power that the Lords-Lieutenants have in their respective Counties, and in pursuance of that Commission, the Regiments were new settled. There were six Regiments of Train-Bands, Commanded by six Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Colonels were all Knights, and there were six Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all these Twelve Regiments were Twenty thousand Men; then were lifted two Regiments of Horse, each consisting of Five Troops, in all Eight hundred Horse. These were all drawn into *Hyde-Park*, where His Majesty was pleased to take a view of them; But in case of need, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few days be raised Forty thousand Men. Besides *Southwark* one Regiment of Train-Bands, Fifteen hundred Men, the Hamlets of the *Tower* Two Regiments; in all Three thousand Men; then *Holborn* Regiment, and *Westminster* Regiment, Two thousand each; and in case of necessity, they can raise Twenty thousand more.

Besides these Train-Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the Artillery-Company, which is a Nursery of Soldiers, and hath been so above Threescore years. The present King lifted himself there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and so did his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* at the same time; who since His Majesties Return, hath taken the Command thereof, and owns it as His Company. Under his Highness there is a Leader, who exercises this Company every Tuesday fortnight, and the other Tuesday the Exercise is performed by the several Members of the Company, who are there Trained up to Command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility, also the Lord Mayor and most of the Aldermen. All the Commanders of the Train-Bands and Auxiliaries here exercise Arms. This Company consists of Six hundred Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Sergeants, a Provost Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c. They have also a Court-Marshal, consisting

Artillery-
Company.

consisting of a President, Sir *William Pritchard*, Vice-President, Sir *James Smith*; Treasurer, Sir *Matthew Andrews*; Colonel, Col. *John Monck*, and Twenty four Members of the Company. On the second Tuesday in *February*, a general Rendezvous every year, the Officers are Elected.

Of the Tower of LONDON.

Tower.

FOR the Security and Defence of this famous City and River, there have been antiently divers Fortresses; but that called the *Tower of London*, hath been eminent above all others. It is not only a Fort or Cittadel, to Defend and Command both City and River, but a Royal Palace, where our Kings with their Courts have sometimes Lodged; a Royal Arsenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Soldiers; the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English Crown*; the only Mint for Coyning of Gold and Silver; the great Archieve, where are conserved all the Ancient Records of the Courts of *Westminster*; the chief Prison for the safe custody of great Persons that are Criminals in Matters of State: in short, if the great extent thereof within the Walls be considered, and its authority over the several Hamlets without, and the many high Priviledges and Liberties belonging thereto, it may rather be reputed a *City* than a *Cittadel*.

The

The Government of this great and impor- *Constable.*
tant Fortrefs, is usually intrusted in the hands
of one or more persons of great worth and
Fidelity, with the Honourable Titles of Con-
stable or Lieutenant of the Tower : *Anno Dom.*
1679. The Right Honourable *William* Lord
Allington, Baron *Allington* of *Wymondley* in *England*,
and *Hillard* in *Ireland*, had that Dignity and
Office of Constable of the *Tower*, and Liber-
ties thereof Conferr'd upon him, in the room
and Place of the Right Honourable *James* Earl
of *Northampton*, with the Fee or allowance of
one thousand pounds *per Annum*. A Person
truly Honourable, and worthy the highest Trust,
who hath the Chief Command of the *Tower*,
the Garrison whereof, being at Present very
considerable ; He is Lord Lieutenant of the
Hamlets, in number 21, lying in several Pa-
rishes of large extent, belonging to the *Tower*,
whose Trayned-Bands, being two intire Regi-
ments of Foot, of eight Companies in each
Regiment: And about two hundred well ap-
pointed men in each Company, one with a-
nother do form a Body of between three and
four thousand Men, who are to attend the
Kings Person in time of Need , and are to
March no farther than the King, they were
sometimes the Guards of the *Tower*, and are
if there be occasion, ready to re-inforce the
Garrison by Command of the Constable, who
virtute Officii, is to be in the Commission of the
Peace for the City of *London*, Counties of
Middlesex, *Kent* and *Surrey*.

The next Officer in Command is the Lieute-
nant of the *Tower*, who at present is the Ho- *Lieutenant.*
nourable *Thomas Check*, Esq; a worthy Person,
and of known fidelity ; he is also, by Virtue
of

of his Office to be in Commission for the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex, Kent and Surrey*, and is to Act under and be subordinate to the Constable, for the time being, in all things touching the Execution of the said Office of Constable, and during his absence, to do, perform, and Execute all Powers and Authorities, Acts, matters, and things whatsoever relating to the execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample manner as if the Constable were Personally present. He hath for the Execution of his Office a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, with all the Fees and Perquisites, which Sir *John Robinson*, or any other of his Predecessors ever had; he hath also appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of divers of the former Kings of *England*, the Priviledge of taking *unam Lagenam* two Gallons and a Pint *ante Malum & retro*, and a certain quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Oysters, or any other Shell-fish, which passeth by the *Tower*, and takes double the quantity out of every *Aliens* Boat to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, pays him 200 Pounds as his Fee, every Baron, under the Degree of a Duke 100 pounds, and every Commoner 50 pound. He hath also as a further Perquisite, the Disposal of the 40 Yeomen Warders Places, as they Dye off.

Under the Command of the Constable (and in his absence of the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman Porter, the 40 Yeomen, Warders, and the Gunners of the *Tower*.

Gentleman
Porter.

The Gentleman Porter, Captain *Thomas Hayley*, (who holds his Place by Patent) hath the Charge of the Gates, to lock up, and open, and to deliver the Keys to the Constable (and

in his absence to the Lieutenant) every night, and to receive them of him in the morning; he Commands the Warders that are upon the days wait, and at the entrance of a Prisoner hath for his Fee *Vestimenta Superiora*, or else a Composition for the same, which is usually 20*l.* for a Peer, and 5*l.* a piece for others.

The Yeomen Warders of the *Tower* are 40 *Warders.* in number, who are accounted the Kings Domestic Servants, and are sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesties Household, or by the Clerk of the Check, their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State, and to wait at the Gates, ten of them are usually upon the days wait, to take an account of all Persons that come into the *Tower*, to enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to, in a Book to be perused by the Constable or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every night.

The Gunners of the *Tower* (Mr. James Rothwell, *Gunners.* being Master) are to mannage and look after the Ordnance mounted on the Lines and Batteries, which are all fixed and ready with Cartouches and Ball for Service on the shortest warning, one or more of them are upon Duty Day and Night, to attend what Orders shall be given them.

The Ancient allowance from the King to a Duke, Prisoner in the *Tower*, was 12*l.* a Week, now but 4*l.* the like to a Marquis: To all other Lords anciently 10*l.* a Week, now two Pounds four Shillings and five Pence: To Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 3*l.* a Week, now a Mark: To Indigent Prisoners now 10*s.* a Week.

In the *Tower* is an Ancient Court of Record, *Court of Record.* held every *Munday* by Prescription, for the Liberty of the *Tower*, of Debt, Trespasse, and other

other Actions of any sum greater or lesser, whereof you may read in the 4th of E. 4. f. 36. a. b. Sir *Thomas Stringer* Knight, the Kings Serjeant at Law, is Chief Steward of the said Court, and *Edward Farneham* Esq; Deputy Steward, besides the Ancient Liberty of the *Tower*, which adjoyns to it the Old Artillery Garden by *Spittle* Fields, and the little *Minories*, are within the *Tower* Liberty, the Gentleman Porter of the *Tower* for the time being hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs have within their respective Counties, and he constituteth Bayliffs thereof, to Execute all such Process and Warrants, as are Directed to them by the Steward of the Court, and hath all Escheats, Deodants, and Goods of all *Felones de se*.

In what County the Tower is, (or whether it be in any) is not Determined, part of it some hold to be in *Middlesex*, and part in the Liberty of the City: Those that were Tryed for the Murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, 'twas the Judges Opinion they must be Tryed in the City, the Fact being done in that part of the Tower held to be in the City Liberties.

Within the Tower is one Parochial Church, and a Royal Chappel called *Cæsar's* Chappel, but this now out of use; the Church is called *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *Arch-Bishop*, and is a Donative bestowed by the King, without Institution and Induction.

The Tower and Liberties thereof hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes and Probate of Wills, the present Rector of the Church *Francis Hawkins*, D. D. is Commissary, from whom if any will Appeal, it must be to the

the King in his Court of Chancery, who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the Arches or Prerogative.

Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of His Majesties Ordnance, which hath been always an Office of great Account and Importance, as being the only standing and grand Magazine of the Principal Preparatives, Habiliments, Utensils and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land, for the Defence and safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath Influence in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof: Having the Superintendence, ordering and disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine Lodged in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Upner-Castle*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Berwick*, and elsewhere; wherein, generally in Times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quantity of about Fourteen or Fifteen thousand Barrels, with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance, Shot, and other stores Proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Storehouses apart, with great Order and Care; for the better preserving, and more speedy dispatch in delivering out the same, as the Kings occasions shall require; which may not only Defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in Chief of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence and Integrity, and is in *France* called *Le Grand Maître d'Artillerie*; which word *Artillerie*, is either *ab arte telorum mittendorum*, or else it denotes all manner of Ordnance, and may possibly be derived from the *Italian*, *Artiglio*, signifying the Talons or Claws of *Vultures*, *Eagles*, and such rapacious Birds of Prey, as also of *Dragons*, *Basilisks*, and *Griffons*, by which they not only de-

Office of Ordnance.

send themselves, but tear and rend in pieces all that oppose them. Hence the several sorts of Canon seem to be denominated from such kind of Creatures, as *Falkons, Falkonets, Sakers, Culverines*, from the *Latine, Coluber*, signifying a *Serpent* or *Dragon*, and *Basilisks*, &c.

Master-General of the Ordnance.

The place of Master-general of the Ordnance, after the laying down thereof by Sir *Thomas Chicheley*, was sometime executed by Three Commissioners, viz. Sir *John Chicheley*, Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, and Sir *William Hickman*; but hath lately been conferred on *George Lord Dartmouth*, under whom the Administration, and Management of the said Office of Master-General of the Ordnance, is committed to these Principal Officers following, viz.

The Lieutenant-General.

Surveyor.

Clerk of the Ordnance.

Keeper of the Stores,

Clerk of the Deliveries,

And the *Treasurer* and *Paymaster*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

Lieutenant of the Ordnance is Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, whose Duty is, (being the next Principal Officer of the Ordnance) to receive all Significations, Orders, &c. from the Master, at the Board, with the rest of the Principal Officers, to see them duly executed, to make Orders as the Kings occasion shall require for things of such Importance, which the Kings Warrants or Warrants from the Lord High Admiral are not needful; the Master in former times being not so often there; but of late years, the Master is for the most part present at the Board, with the

the principal Officers, for the acting of most things; three days a week being appointed by them for their Sitting, whereat they seldom fail, if any business of consequence requires their Presence. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance is also to give Orders, for discharging the Great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation-days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like; as also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage, fitted for motion upon any occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The Surveyor is Sir *Bernard de Gommi*, Kt. *Surveyor*. which Office was conferred on him since the death of young Sir *Jonas Moor*, whose charge is to Survey all His Majesties Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished and placed, as shall be best for their preservation and safety, for a decent View, and a ready Account. To allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Works, and to see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved with the assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-Masters, and marked with the Kings Mark, if they ought so to be.

The Clerk of the Ordnance is that most Ingenious and Learned Gentleman, Sir *Edward the Ord-Sherburn*, Kt. whose place is to Record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office; as likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others, who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the same; to draw all Estimates

mates for Provisions and Supplies to be made, and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for His Majesties Service; to make all Bills of Imprest, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or Provisions received; and Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers belonging to the said Office; as also to keep Journals and Liegers of the Receipts and Returns of all His Majesties Stores, that nothing be bought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or employed, without due Record thereof, to serve as a Check between the two Accountants of the Office. The one for Money. The other for Stores.

Store-keeper.

The Store-keeper is *William Bridges Esq;* who is to take into his Charge and Custody, all His Majesties Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores thereunto belonging; and to Indent and put in Legal security for the safe keeping thereof, and for making just and true Account from time to time; to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by the Surveyor; nor to issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Munition, and Stores, except the said Proportion be agreed upon, and Signed by the Officers, according to the signification and appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon Order of His Majesty, or six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for Matters concerning the Navy. Nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and Registered by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains, to look that all his Majesties
Store-

Store-houses be well repaired, and well accommodated, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre, as is fit for the Service and Honour of the King.

The Clerk of the Deliveries since the death of *Clerk of the* that worthy Gentleman, *Samuel Fortrey, Esq;* is *Deliveries.* now *Mr. Gardner,* whose Duty is, to Draw up all Proportions, or Orders, for delivering any Stores or Provisions whatsoever, either at the *Tower,* or any other of his Majesties Magazines, to see them duly executed; and by Indenture or Receipt, to Charge the Particular Receiver of His Majesties said Stores, and to Register, as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the Proportions delivered, for the better discharging of the Store-keeper.

The Treasurer, or Pay-master, is the Honourable *Charles Bertie, Esq;* Brother to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Lindsey,* through whose Hands the Money of the whole Office of the Ordnance runs, as well for Payment of Salaries, as Debentures; by which method all Money, but Salaries, is disposed of, whether for Fortifications, Building, Buying in of Stores, &c. and no Money to be by him allowed to any Person, without being Listed or Appointed to be paid by the Master under his Hand. *Pay-Master.*

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Plaes by Patent: as,

First, The Master-Gunner of *England,* Captain *Richard Leak,* who is to teach and Instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath, which, besides the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State, (without leave) nor to teach the Art of Gunnery unto any, but such as have taken the said Oath; and to certifie to the Master of the Ord- *Master-Gunner.*

nance the sufficiency of any Person recommended to be one of His Majesties said Gunners, and his Ability to discharge the Duty of a Gunner.

*Keeper
of the
Small
Guns.*

Secondly, The Keeper of the small Guns, Mr. *Charles Beaumont*, who hath the charge and custody of His Majesties small Guns, as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, &c. with their Furnitures.

There are divers other inferior Ministers, Attendants, and Artificers, as the Clerks, proof-Masters, Messenger, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbusher, and the like, which, for brevity sake shall be passed over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a further superintendency and jurisdiction, peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all His Majesties Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom, most of whom have their Salaries and Allowances, payable in the said Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by His Majesty, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

His Majesties Principal Engineer at present is *Sir Bernard de Gommi, Kt.*

*The Train
of Artillery.*

The Train of Artillery within the *Tower*, is very considerable, and worthy of particular observation, consisting of Fifty Peeces of Brass Ordnance, mounted on Trauling Carriages, with all its Furniture necessary and fit for Marching; besides several Mortar-Peeces, some whereof are of an extraordinary bigness. The greatest Peeces of Cannon are Cannons of Eight, weighing about Seventeen hundred weight each, and so of most natures to a Saker, or Mignon, being

being the Lowest. There are other Trains of Artillery in his Majesties Magazines abroad, as at *Portsmouth*, a very considerable one, at *Plymouth*, *Windsor*, &c.

Of the Mint.

Moreover, in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the Mint, where only of latter times, is Minted all the Bullion that is Minted in *England*; although the King hath power to set up a Mint in any other place of His Kingdom. The Mint is a Corporation, consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, and Moneyers, &c. 'Twas so settled by Charter of King *Edward* the Third, and Confirmed by the several Kings since.

In this Office are divers persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the Warden and Keeper of the Exchange and Mint; whose Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest, and is at present executed by Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Knight of the *Bath*, and *Philip Wharton*, Esq; the Fee 400 *l.* per annum.

*Warden
of the
Mint.*

Next is the Master and Worker of His Majesties Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is Minted, receives it again from them. His allowance formerly was not any set Fee, but according to the Pound weight; as by an Indenture under the Great Seal. The Persons ex-

*Master
and Work-
er.*

ecuting this Office, by Commission, at present, are Sir John Buckworth, Kt. Charles Duncomb, and James Hoare, Esquires. The Fee of this Office now, is 500 l. per annum.

Comptrol-
ler.

The Third Officer is the Comptroller, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize, to oversee the Officers, and Controul them, if the Money be not as it ought to be: his Fee is 300 l. per annum, and is now James Hoare, Esquire.

Affay-
Master.

The Fourth, is the Assay-Master, who weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is 250 l. per annum, and is Sir John Brattle, Knight.

Auditor.

The Fifth, is the Auditor, to take the Accounts, and make them up, Brook Bridges, and Thomas Donn, Esquires. Their Fee is 20 l. per annum, each.

Surveyor
of the
Melting.

The Sixth is the Surveyor of the Melting, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is after the Assay-Master hath made Trial thereof; George Evans, Gent, the Fee 100 l. per annum.

Weigher
and Tel-
ler.

The Office of Weigher and Teller, is executed by Lancelot Perot, Gent. Fee 100 l. and his Assistant Mr. William Taylor; his Fee is 40 l.

Chief
Clerk.

There is also the Kings chief Clerk, Mr. Thomas Hall, and four other Clerks for the Office of Receipt.

Engi-
ner.

The present Engineer of the Mint, is Thomas Doyley, Gent. Fee 100 l. per annum.

Gravers.

The Gravers of the Mint, are those two admirable Artists, John and Philip Rothers. The Fee to both is 350 l. per annum.

Provost.

The Provost of the Company of Moneyers, which Company consists of above Forty Persons, for

for Working and Coyning of Gold and Silver Money, is *Nicholas Harris*, Gent.

There belong also to the Mint, many Officers *Melters*, and others, as *Melters*, *Smiths*, viz. *Edward Sylvester*, and *Peter Johnson*; *Blanchers*, *Moulders*, and *Labourers*, &c. *Philip Dallow* is Porter of the Mint.

These Officers and Moneyers of the Mint, have always been exempted from all publick Offices, and their Estates free from all Taxes and Parish-Duties.

Touching the Moneys there Minted, the Gold or Silver Coin, a large Account hath been given in the First Part of *The Present State of ENGLAND*.

The Office of His Majesties Records, kept in *The Office*, the *Tower of London*, is of venerable Antiquity, and Keeper and the Place or Keeper, and Deputy of the *of the Records in* same, dignified with special Trust, whereof Sir *Algernon May*, Kt. is at present the Keeper, *the Tower*, Salary 500 l. per annum; and *Lawrence Halsled* Esq; of the *Inner Temple*, is Deputy thereof.

This Place is properly in the Master of the Rolls his Gift; and then His Majesty by His Letters Patents hath usually confirmed it.

As the Chappel of the *Rolls in Chancery-lane*, and *Petti-Bag Office*, doth fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the *Tower* after some years; for it hath been the Wisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records of several Courts to the *Tower*, for their preservation and safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular interest of all Men, having Estates requiring it, there being many Precedents for it, remaining in the Re-

The Re-
cords.

cords of the *Tower*; and a particular form of a Writ to send the Records in the Chappel of the *Rolls* to the *Tower* of *London*. The Records of the *Tower* (amongst other things) contain the Foundations of Abbeys and other Religious Houses, and the Records in the *Rolls* contain the Dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now possess; and if those Records were all in one place, the people might have access unto them, all under one and the same search and charge; which would be a great ease and benefit to the People, and a safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides, these Records at the *Rolls*, being joyned to those in the *Tower*, will make a perfect continuance of all the antient Rights of the *English* Nation, which are now set forth in the Records of the *Tower*, whereof these following, are a few heads or particulars of them, viz.

The Leagues of Foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

Contents

of some of
the Re-
cords.

And all the Atchievment of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign parts.

The Original of all the Laws that have been Enacted or Recorded, until the Reign of *Richard* the Third.

The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England*.

The Establishment of *Ireland*, in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British* Seas, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollander* to Fish therein, without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle* of *Man*, and the *Isle* of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*; which four last are the remaining part of the *Norman* Possession.

The

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings or Princes of this Land, have, until that time done abroad, or Granted or Confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents, or Surveys of Mannors and Land, Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Priviledges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waiffs, Estrays, Mercats, Fairs, Free-Warren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of *Common-Law* and *Exchequer*.

Inspeximus's, and Inrollments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest, Deeds, and Contracts between Party and Party, and the just Establishment of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, &c. Besides many other Priviledges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno 46 Edw 3. Numb. 43.* said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Mans Right, and the Records of this Nation; without which, no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These

These Records are repositèd within a certain Place or *Tower*, called *Wakefield Tower*, adjoyn-
ing to the *Bloody Tower*, near *Traitors Gate*. There is another place called *Julius Cæsar's Chappel*, in the *White Tower*: The going up to this Chappel is in *Cold Harbor*, Eighty four steps up, with six or eight great Pillars on each side, and at the upper end thereof, there was a Marble Altar, which in the late times of Rebellion was caused to be beaten down as a Monument of Tyranny and Superstition.

There are many Cart-loads of Records lying in this place, out of which, *William Prynne*, Esq; late Keeper of the same, with indefatigable labour, Collected and Printed many of Publick Utility, Anno 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664. in four several Volumes, beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*; for before that time there were no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*, or Antient Transcripts made and done, before and since the Conquest, until the beginning of King *John*. Then follows his Son *Henry the Third*, where the first Office *Post mortem* begins. Then there is *Edward the First*, *Second*, and *Third*; *Richard the Second*, *Henry the Fourth*, *Henry the Fifth*, *Henry the Sixth*, and *Edward the Fourth*; and Inquisitions *Post Mortem* of *Richard the Third*, who Reigned only Three years. The Rolls of that King are in the Chappel of the Rolls in *Chancery Lane*.

The several
Marks on
the Presses
which con-
tain the Re-
cords.

The Rolls of the *Tower* are variously distin-
guished, viz. *Rotuli Patentium Cartarum Par-*
liamentorum, *Clausarum finium Scotiæ*, *Vasconiæ*,
Franciæ, *Hiberniæ*, *Walliæ*, *Normaniæ*, *Aleman-*
niæ, *Oblatæ*, *Liberatæ*, *Extractæ Perambulationes*,
Forestæ, *Scutag. Rotul. Mareschal. Romæ*, *de*
Treugis Chart. & Patent. facti in partibus trans-
marinis. Patent. de Domibus Judæorum Prote-
ctione.

clion. de Pardonation. &c. Stapule, cum multis aliis, which are lately depicted upon the outside of every Press in the Repository belonging to each Kings Reign, and very easily to be brought forth for the use of the Client, by a Table of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper hereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the hours of Seven to Eleven of the Clock in the Morning, and from One till Five in the Afternoon, every day of the Week, except in the Months of *December, January, and February*, and in them, from Eight till Eleven in the Morning, and from One to Four in the Afternoon, except on Holy-days, Publick Fasting, and Thanksgiving-Days, and Times of great Pestilence.

The *Tower of London* till the beginning of *Queen Elizabeths* Reign was Governed by a Constable, and sometimes by a *Custos Turris*, and in his absence by his Lieutenant or Deputy. They had the Government of the *Tower* sometimes during life, and sometimes *durante beneplacito*, were Privy Counsellours, and had their Residence in the Royal Palace within the *Tower*, and sometimes had the Custody of the Armories, Stores, and Victuals; These were also oft-times Lieutenants or Conservators of the City of *London*, Sheriffs of *Middlesex* and other Adjacent Countys, had the power to inspect all Offices within the *Tower*, and to report to the King all misdemeanours or neglects. And in Stat. 28 of *Edw. 3. Chap. 10.* to declare the penalty of the Mayor and Sheriffs, &c. of the City of *London*, for neglecting to redress Errours, Misprisions, &c. and the Tryals of Defaults, shall be by Enquests of foreign Countys, as *Essex, Kent, &c.* that the

Ancient
Power of
the Constable of the
Tower.

the Constable or his Lieutenant shall in such case, receive, and Execute the Kings Writs. Many other Powers and Priviledges did anciently belong to the Constable of the *Tower of London*.

St. Catharines.

Near the *Tower* is *St. Katharines*, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for the Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, and belongeth to the Queen; Dr. *Bud* is Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only, who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in *Appeals* from the *Arches* or *Prerogative*.

London Bridge.

The next thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the *Bridge*, which, for admirable Workmanship, for vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid stately Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all other in *Europe*; it hath nineteen Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and some say on a soft Ozy Ground; Eight hundred Foot in length, Sixty high, and Thirty broad; hath a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and Twenty Foot between each Arch; it was built, *Ann.* 1209. in the Reign of King *John*. The first Stone Bridge in *England* having been built above One hundred years before, by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *Henry* the First, at *Stratford* on the River *Lee* Three miles from *London*, so called from the High-way there passing over a Ford, and since called *Stratford-Bow*, from the Arched-Bridge, a piece of Architecture then new to the English-Nation.

The building of this Bridge of *London*, was an exceeding difficult and costly piece of Work, and to those that consider the constant great
Flux

Flux and Reflux at that place, it seems almost impossible to be done again. The charges of keeping it in repair, is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, divers considerable Officers, &c. to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof: the Principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-day*, after the Sheriffs and the Chamberlain.

Concerning this *Bridge*, and the Stupendous Site and Structure thereof, take here the Fancy of an Ingenious Person deceased.

When Neptune from his Billows London
spy'd,
Brought proudly thither by a High-Spring-Tide:
As through a floating Wood he steer'd along,
And moving Castles cluster'd in a throng;
When he beheld a mighty Bridge give Law
Unto his Surges, and their Fury awe;
When such a shelf of Cataracts did roar,
As if the Thames with Nile had chang'd her Shoar,
When he such Massie Walls, such Towers did eye,
Such Posts, Such Irons on his Back to lie:
When such vast Arches he observ'd, that might
Nineteen Rialto's make, for depth and height.
When the Cerulean God these things survey'd,
He shook his Trident, and, astonish'd, said,
Let the whole Earth now all her Wonders count,
This Bridge of Wonders is the Paramount.

Not

The Monu-
ment.

Not far from this wonderful *Bridge*, is the fatal place, where the dreadful Fire aforementioned first began, near which is now Erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar, in perpetual memory thereof. It is of the *Dorick* Order, 175 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland-Stone*, with a fair Stair-case in the middle, of Black Marble, and an Iron Balcone on the top, not unlike those two ancient White Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors, *Trajan* and *Antonius*, those two excellent Princes; they were there built above 1500 years ago, and are still standing entire. The Pedestal of this our Pillar, is also all of *Portland* Stone; and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high, the Front whereof is Curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems; the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Cibber*, another *Praxiteles*, and on the sides thereof are these following large Inscriptions.

The Inscriptions of the MONUMENT.

On one side.

ANNO Christi CIO DCLXVI. Die IV. Nonis Septembris, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII. intervallo. (quæ est Hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ Noctē Incendium, quod vento spirante hausit, etiam longinqua & partes per omnes populabundam ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili. XXCIX Tempia, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptocotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum numerum, Domuum CCIOO OO OO CC, Vicos CD absumpsit. De XXVI Regionibus XV. funditus delevit, alias VIII laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI jugera, Hinc ab Arce per Tamisis ripam ad Templariorum fanum, Illinc ab Euro aquilonali Portâ secundum muros ad fossæ Fletanæ Caput, perrexit; adversus opes Civium & fortunas infestam, erga vitas innocuum: ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi exustionem.

Velox Clades fuit; exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem Florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat Humana Consilia & subsidia omnia, Cœlitus, ut par est credere, Jussus stetit fatalis ignis & quaquaversum elanguit.

On

On the other Side is.

CAROLUS II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus Luctuosam rerum Faciem, plurima fumantibus jam tum ruinis in solatium Civium & urbis suæ Ornamentum providit, Tributum Remisit, Preces ordinis & Populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit uti publica Opera Pecuniâ publicâ, ex vectigali Carbonis fossilis oriundâ, in meliorem formam restituerentur: utique Ædes Sacræ & D. Pauli Templum a Fundamenti omni Magnificentia extruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres Novi fierent: Emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur: Censuit etiam uti singulæ Domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universæ in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque Parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solidarentur: Utiq; nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc, lites de Terminis orituras Lege lata præscidit; adjicit quoque Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam posterorum memoriam H. C. P. C.

Festinator undique. Resurgit Londinum majori celeritate an splendore incertum: Unum Triennium absolvit, quod Seculi Opus credebatur.

Incepta

Incepta

Richardo Forde Equ.

Prætore Lond.

A. D. CIO DCLXXI.

Perducta altius

Geo. Waterman Eq. Præ.

Roberto Hanson Eq. Præ.

Guliel. Hooker Eq. Præ.

Roberto Viner Eq. Præ.

Josepho Sheldon Eq. Præ.

Perfecta

Thomas Davies Eq. Præ.

Urb.

Anno Dom.

MDCLXXVII.

The same Inscriptions in
ENGLISH.

IN the year of Christ, 1666. The Second day of September, Eastward from hence, at the distance of Two hundred and two Foot, (the height of this Column) about midnight, a Terrible Fire broke out, which driven on by a High Wind, not only wasted the adjacent parts, but likewise places very remote, with incredible Noise and Fury. It consumed

med Eighty nine Churches ; The City Gates, Guild Hall, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast number of stately Edifices, Thirteen thousand two hundred Dwelling-Houses, four hundred Streets ; Of the six and twenty Wards, it utterly destroyed Fifteen, and left Eight others shattered and half burnt. The Ruines of the City were Four hundred Thirty and six Acres, from the Tower by the Thames-side to the Temple Church, and from the North-East Gate, along the City-Wall to Holborn Bridge. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was Merciless, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last Conflagration of the World. The Destruction was sudden, for in a small space of time, the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all humane Counsels and Endeavours, in the opinion of all ; as it were, by the Will of Heaven, it stopt, and on every side was extinguished.

CHARLES the II. Son of CHARLES the MARTYR, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a most Just Prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the Ruines were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of His Citizens, and Ornament of His City ; Remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately past an Act, that Publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with Publick Money, to be raised by an imposition on Coals ; That Churches, and the Cathedral of St. Pauls should be Rebuilt, from their Foundations, with all Magnificence ; That Bridges, Gates, and Prisons should be new made ;
The

The Shoars cleansed ; The Streets made streight and regular ; such as were steep, levelled, and those too narrow, made wider ; Markets and Shambles removed to separate places ; They also Enacted that every House should be built with Party Walls, and all in Front raised of equal height, and those Walls all of squared Stone, or Brick, and that no Man should delay Building, beyond the space of Seven years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds ; Also Anniversary Prayers were enjoined ; and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be Erected.

The Work was carried on with diligence, London is restored, but 'tis uncertain whether with greater Speed or Beauty. A three years time finished, what was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

This was begun, Sir Richard Ford, Kt. being Lord Mayor of L O N D O N, Anno Dom. 1671.

Carried on,	
Sir George Waterman, Kt.	} Lord Mayors.
Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.	
Sir William Hooker, Kt.	
Sir Robert Viner, Kt.	
Sir Joseph Sheldon, Kt.	

And Finished, Sir Thomas Davies, being Lord Mayor, Anno Dom. 1677.

Gueſſing that the Credit of the English Monumental Inſcriptions of Sir P. W. might be as little durable as his own, they are purpoſely omitted to be inſerted here.

Of

Of the Custom-House.

Not far below the famous Bridge of London, is placed the *Custom-House*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandise, Imported or Exported from this City, which are so considerable, that of all the Customs of *England*, divided into Three parts, the Port of *London* pays two Thirds, that is above 330000 *l.* yearly.

In this Office are employed a great number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first the *Commissioners*, who have the whole Charge and Management of all His Majesties Customs, (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*, and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present *Commissioners* are Five, and are allowed by the King, Salary 1200 *l.* to each per annum, viz.

The Five Commissioners are

The Rt. Hon. Charles L. Gheyne Viscount Newhaven.

The Honourable Andrew Newport.

Sir Ric. Temple, Kt. & Bar. & Kt. of the Bath.

Sir George Downing, Knight and Baronet.

Sir. Nicholas Butler, Kt, in all per ann.

l.
6000

These

These Commissioners hold their Places by Patent from the King, as these other Officers also do, whose Names follow, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Hon. Robert Bertie, Secretary.	400		
Charles Osbon, Esq; Surveyor Gen.	666	13	4
George Nicholas, Esq; Gen. Surveyor.	500		
Richard Kent, Esq; Receiver General and Cashier.	1000		
Giles Litcot, Esq; Comptroller General of the Accounts.	500		
Sir Nicholas Crisp, Baronet, Collector of the Subsidy, outwards.	276	13	4
Esq; Customer of the Cloth, and Petty Customs.	277	6	8
Sir John Shaw, Knight and Baronet, Collector of the Subsidy inwards.	466	13	4
Randolph Wilmore, Esq; Customer of the Petty Customs inwards.	62	6	8
Edward Bertie, Esq; one of the Customers of the great Customs.	50		
John Needler, Esq; Comptroller of the Great Customs.	30		
Edward Backwell, Esq; Comptroller of the Customs and Subsidy inward and outward.	255		
Richard Breton Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty Customs.	100		
George Porter, Esq; Surveyor of the Customs and Subsidies, inward and outward.	300		
Will. Culliford Register for Seizures.	200		
Col. William Clough Chief Searcher.	120		

Sir John Shaw, Kt. Collector of
the Duties of the Act of Na-
vigation. } 500

Richard Promse, Solicitor. ——— } 300

William Dinkenson, Esq; to take care
about Coast Bonds and other Ser-
vices. } 200

Henry Fanshaw, Esq; Register in the
Kings Remembrancers Office for
Clerks, &c. in looking after
Coast Bonds. } 240

John Haliley, Usher of the Cu-
stom-House. } 4

Timothy Thornbury, one of the Cu-
stomers of the great Customs. } 50

George Nicholas, Surveyer General. — 500

Seven under Searchers at 12 l. each.

Cap. Peirce. } Mr. Cha. Beauvoir.

Mr. Ric. Goodlad. } Mr. Tho. Chiffinch.

Mr. Tho. Barton. } Mr. Crestwel, &

Mr. John Evans. } Mr. Godfrey.

is in all ——— 84

Nineteen Kings Waiters at 52 l.
per annum each.

Nicholas Park. } Laurence Corbet.

John Shaw. } Samuel Philips.

Gerard Andrews. } Sam. D'Anvers.

Samuel Ward. } Joseph Jordan.

Hugh Bartock. } Roger Chernock.

Francis Roberts. } Ellis Lloyd.

John Marshal. } John Field.

Andrew Haines. } William Talman.

Francis Duckert. } John Sheene.

Thomas Raymond. } in all is ——— 988

Officers

Officers appointed by Warrant from the
Lords Commissioners of His Majesties
Treasury.

	l.	s.	d.
John Clement, Assistant to the General Surveyor. }	160		
Henry Outred, Examiner outwards. —	30		
Simon Morse, Receiver outwards. —	80		
Steph. Walker, Copying Clerk outwards. }	30		
Richard Davies, Examiner inwards.	60		
Mich. Wikes, Receiver from the Plantations. }	100		
John Thorpe, Receiver for the Grand Receipts inwards. }	100		
Sir John Shaw for the Wines and Currans. }			
Wil. Waterston, Copying Clerk inwards.	40		
Henry Potkins, Wine-taster, and Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Securities, and others. }	140		
Henry Prescott, Wine-taster, and Gager.	80		
Edw. Brewer, Clerk of the Coast business	40		
Peter Nulls to assist him. —	20		
Richard Smith, Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries. }	30		
Edward Cook, Assistant to the Comptroller Gen. }	70		
John Pope, Mr. Lytcot's Clerk. —	50		
Giles Lytcot, as Clerk of the Plantation Accompts. }	50		
John Whittle, Clerk to the Accomptant	50		
John Sansom, Assistant to the Secretary.	120		
Benjamin Alexander, Northern Clerk.	80		
Ricard Savage, Plantation Clerk. —	56		
John Ceck, Copying Clerk. —	50		

Joseph Dawson, Examiner of the Out-port Books.	100	
Daniel Skinner, Robert Greydon, John West, Jerquers, 100 l. each.	00	
Euclyd Speydell, Clerk of the Coast business, and making Bills of Store.	50	
John Cook, Thomas Rivers Appraisers, each 30 l. is	60	
John Holmes and Tho. Reynolds, Wa- ter-men for the Coast business, each 25 l.	50	
John Merchant and Mate, Water-men for the Coasting Boat, 30 l. each.	60	
Edward Sutton, Pay-master of the Incidents.	40	
John Shaw Examiner and Compu- ter of Wines and Currans.	40	
A Door keeper 10 l. and a Messen- ger 30 l. in all	40	
4 Watchmen at 6 l. 15 s. each, is in all	27	
Sam. Clerk, Surveyor of the Ware-house	00	
William Coleman, Ware-house-keeper for a Clerk.	0	
John Lodg, Assistant to the Sur- veyor of the Ware-house.	40	
Six Coast-Waiters, at 30 l. each, Their business is to go on board Merchant Ships as they come up the River Thames, till other Offi- cers take them in charge. Their Names are		
John Atterbury.	{	Abraham Peters
Miles Temple.		Charles Sherman.
John Cox.		William Mathewes
The Six Coast Waiters amount to	180	

Four more Coast Waiters
at 40 l. each.

		l. s. d.	
Ralph Wilson.	}	George Lloyd.	}
John Golding.		George Day.	
		160	
Richard Boyce, Surveyor of the	}		}
Coast Waiters.		0	
James Porter, Clerk to the Tide	}		}
Surveyors, and to set the weigh-		0	
ing Porters on Work.			
25 Weighing Porters at 25 l. each		525	
Farmer How, Gager.		30	
Edward Coleman, Cooper.		0	
Six Surveyors of the Land Waiters at 150 l. each, viz.			
George Talbot.	}	Hugh Chudley.	}
John Cook.		Peregrine Bertie.	
Daniel Ford.		Edward Wardour.	
		makes in all	900
Tho. Thynn, Surveyor of the Searchers.		150	
Seven Searchers at 27. l. each, viz.			
Rob. Clutterbuck.	}	William Man.	}
Thomas Edwards.		Laurence Pryor.	
Charles Stisted.		Edward Duke.	
Peregrine Bertie.		is in all	
		420	
John Cook Register of the Cocquets	}		}
in the Searchers Office.		30	
Tide Surveyors ten, viz.			
Stephen Chufeman, Tide Supervisor	}		}
of all the Tide Surveyors on the		8	
River of Thames.			

Edward Lane.	}	John Tombes.	}	
Robert Lucas.		John Watts.		
Humphrey Jones.		Rawleigh Radford		
Philip Hawthorne.		Symon Tomlins.		
8 at 50 l. each makes				400

Edward Towse.	}	2 at 60 l. each	120
Richard Hoster.			

31 Land Waiters at 80 l. each,
viz.

William King.	}	Will. Buckridge.	}	
Thomas Salter.		Samuel Bathurst.		
Nevil Larimore.		Thomas Cotton.		
James Wingfield.		John Cleene.		
Robert Burgoine.		Moses Lowman.		
Gabriel Spark.		Thomas Osban.		
John Hord.		William White.		
Henry Dering.		Tho. Bletchenden.		
Henry Colchester.		Robert Willey.		
Nicholas Collet.		Robert Martin.		
John Chamberlaine		Alexander Say.		
John Stracy.		Samuel Thompson.		
Thomas South.		Samuel Dale.		
Henry Turner.		Martin Hissam.		
James Foyle.	makes in all	2480		

Fourscore Tidesmen at 5 l. each,	}	400
besides 2 s. 6 d. per diem, each,		
when emplyed on board Ships.		

Twelve Land Carriagemen, at	}	300
25 l. each, whose business is to		
take notice of all Goods by Carriers, which ought to pay Customs.		

David Bennet, Surveyor of the	}	80
Land Carriage-men.		

Thirty

l. s. d.

Thirty five Watchmen, at 6l. 15 s. each.	236	5
Sixteen Noon-Tenders, who attend the Goods on the Keys whilst the other Officers go to Dinner, at 16 l. each.	256	
12 pair of Oars, at 60 l. each pair.	720	
Blackwall. <i>Tho. Carpenter</i> Surveyor.	40	
Gravesend. <i>William Parker</i> Searcher.	40	
Two pair of Oars there at 30 l. each.	60	
Leigh. <i>John Hooper</i> , Surveyor, Waiter and Searcher.	20	
2 Persons to clean the Custom House.	24	
Greenwich. <i>Edward Nomers</i> , Waiters and Searchers.	50	
Barkin. <i>John Taunton</i> , Surveyor.	40	

In the Receiver General and Cashiers Office.

<i>John Kent</i> , Assistant.	100	
<i>John Farren</i> , Clerk.	50	
<i>William Jones</i> , Clerk.	50	
<i>John Wynn</i> , Clerk.	40	
<i>William Kent</i> , to get Bills of Exchange accepted.	50	
<i>Edward Wright</i> , another Clerk for Bills of Exchange.	50	
The Gravesend Smack. <i>Henry Nash</i> and 5 Men, &c.	246	
The Quinburgh Smack. <i>Christopher Field</i> , and Men, &c.	80	
The Margate Smack. <i>Peter Knight</i> and Men, &c.	246	
The Downes Smack. <i>Thomas Poore</i> and Men, &c.	174	8

New England. Edward Randolph, Collector, and Surveyor and Searcher of his Majesties Duties in the several Colonies of New-England. } 100

Parent Officers in the Out-Ports.

Sir Edward Turner, Surveyor General.	366	13	4
Sandwich. Richard Breton, and Tho. Wheel, Esquires, Customers. }	72		4
Walter Breames Comptroller. ———	15	6	8
Henry Parker, Searchers. ———	10		
Chichester Robert Hall, and Robert Jayer, Customers. }	61		
Freeman Howse, Comptroller, 13 l. }	23	10	
10 s. Miles Edgar, Searcher 10 l. }			
Southampton. Francis - Weaver, Customer inward. }	62	13	4
Adam Cardonel, Customer outward. }	62	13	4
Robert Culliford, Comptroller 45 l. }	55		
William Lyne, Searcher 10 l. }			
Poole. Robert Jones, Customer. ———	48		
William Joy, Comptroller 10 l. Will. Ellesdon, Searcher, 8 l. }	18		
Exon. John Roper, Customer. ———	083	6	8
Dr. Thomas Arris, Comptroller 10 l. 6 s. 8 d. William Noye, Searcher, 20 l. }	30	6	8
Barnstable. Charles Orchard, Customer. }	50		
Plymouth. Christopher Warren, Customer. }	38	13	4
Lewes Steckley, Comptroller, 10 l. 16 s. 8 d. John Martin, Searcher, 30 l. }	40	16	8
Gloucester. Arnold Azam, Customer. }	6	13	4
Will. Flammig, Comptroller, Clement Dowel Searcher, 8 l. 13 s. 4 d. }	8	13	4

Bristol.

	l. s. d.		
Bristol. John Fitz-Herbert, Custo- mer outward. }	57		
Roland Thrup, Customer inward. —	57		
Thomas Jennings, Comptroller. —	31	13	4
Suckfield Granes, Searcher. —	34		
Richard Hamm. }			
John Harpe. }			
John Moor. }			
James Seaward. }			
15 l. each —	50		
Bridgwater. Andrew Worth, Customer	28		
Humphrey Steers, Comptroller, }		5	8
5 l. 6 s 8 d Tho. Gale Searcher oo. }	5		
Milford-Haven. Walter Middleton, }	15		
Customer. }			
George Powel, Comptroller, 10 l. Ri- }	20		
chard Evans, Searcher. 10 l. }			
Cardiffe. Richard Guyn, Customer. —	16	5	8
Richard Wescomb, Comptroller, 10 l. }	20		
Mansel Stradling, 10 l. }			
Ipswich. William Booth, Customer. —	55	5	8
William Hagger, Comptroller. 15 l. }	23		
Cap. Thomas Langley, Searcher, 8 l. }			
Yarmouth. Edmund Anguish, Customer.	38		
Doctor Hoogan, Comptroller, 10 l. }	18		
Christopher Barret, Searcher, 8 l. }			
Lynn Regis. Ric. Godfrey, Customer.	52	7	10
John Anguish, Comptroller 15 l. 4 s. 4 d. }	27	4	4
Edward Bromtey, Searcher 12 l. }			
Carlisle. William Christian, Customer.	32		
Matthew Miller, Comptroller 10 l. }	30		
Thomas Addison, 20 l. }			
Boston. Aron Lawson, and Colonel }	53	13	4
John Butler, Customers. }			
Comptroller, 12 l. 9 s. 2 d. }	14	9	2
William Wilfon, Searcher, 2 l. }			
Hull. Sir Matthew Appleyard, Customer.	39		

	l.	s.	d.
Thomas Lyffane, Comptroller. ———	59		
Thomas Thorton Comptroller, } 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. George Moor, Sear- } cher, 12 l.	28	13	4
New Castle. Henry Beudant, Customer. ———	27		
William Ball, Customer. ———	27		
Ralph Williamson, Comptroller, } 20 l. John Tempest, Searcher, co } Chester. James Vernon, Customer. ———	20	7	8
Roger Lloyd, Comptroller, 20 l. } John Beet, Searcher, 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. }	23	6	8
Berwick. Feild Dunn, Customer. ———	24		
George Shepherd, Comptroller 25 l. } Sir Christopher Musgrave, Sear- } cher, co.	25		

Yearly

Rochester. 4. Officers. ———	120		
Feversham. 7. Officers. ———	180		
Sandwich. 7. Officers. ———	175		
Deal. 4. Officers. ———	200		
Dover. 13. Officers. ———	320		
Rye. 13. Officers. ———	292	12	
New-baven. 5. Officers. ———	75		
Chichester. 9 Officers. ———	208		
Southampton. 27. Officers. ———	600		
Cowes. 18. Officers and the Smack. ———	477		
Poole. 16. Officers. ———	380	16	
Weymouth. 14. Officers. ———	443		
Lyme. 19. Officers. ———	240		
Exon, &c. 29. Officers. ———	1056		
Dartmouth. 16. Officers. ———	260		
Plymouth, &c. 33. Officers, and the } Smack.	887	4	
Looe. 2. Officers. ———	45		
Towey. 6. Officers. ———	120		
Falmouth. 15. Officers. ———	285		

Truroe.

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Truroe.	3. Officers.	_____	95		
Penreene.	2. Officers.	_____	55		
Penzance.	4. Officers.	_____	95		
Padeftow.	4. Officers.	_____	80		
Bideford.	18. Officers.	_____			
Barnstaple.	4. Officers.	_____	130		
Bridgwater.	4. Officers.	_____	100		
Minhead.	7. Officers.	_____	110		
Bristol.	57. Officers.	_____	2161		

In all the Out-Ports of *England*, whereto the Commissioners Power does also extend, his Majesty hath divers other Officers, who receive very considerable Sallaries, but because they hold their Places only by Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and not by Patent, and consequently are often changed, it was not thought requisite to insert here their Names.

The due Perquisites belonging to each of these Officers above mentioned, are generally very great, and to some, are much more than their respective Sallaries.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept being destroyed by the late dreadful Fire, is now re-built, in a much more Magnificent Uniform, and Commodious manner by the King, and hath cost His Majesty ten thousand Pounds the Building.

Of the Excise-Office, and Hearth-Office.

THE Office for Receipt of the next considerable Branch of the Kings Revenue, is the Excise Office, which is at present under an absolute Management for his Majesty by

*Of the Ex-
cise Office.* by Commissioners; who pursuant to an Act of Parliament, do receive the whole Product of the Excise of Beer and Ale, Collected all over England, and pay it into the Exchequer. They have one thousand Pound Salary each, per annum, and are obliged by Oath, to take no Fee nor Reward, but from the King only.

*The Names of these Commissioners
are,*

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Baronet.
Francis Parry, Esq; His Majesties late
Agent in Portugal.
Charles Davenant, Doctor of Laws.
John Friend, Esq;
Felix Calvert, Esq;
Nathaniel Horneby, Esq;
Patrick Trant, Esq;
William Bridges, Esq;
Sir Cornwall Bradshaw, Kt. Treasurer.

The Register and Secretary to these Commissioners, is Mr. Edward Noel, whose Sallary is 500 l. per annum.

Auditor of the Excise, is John Birch, Esq; who for himself and Clerks, is allowed seven hundred Pounds per annum, Sallary.

The Comptroller, Elias Ashmole, Esq; and Clerks have Sallary 1240 l. per annum.

The Excise Office is kept in Broad-street.

From the aforementioned Commissioners, there lies an Appeal to others, called the Commis-
sioners

tioners of Appeal, who are five, and by His Majesty are allowed, two hundred Pounds Salary each, *per annum*. Their Names are.

Sir Paul Neal, Kt.	Cha. Fanshaw, Esq;
Robert Spencer, Esq;	His Majesties pre-
Geo. Dodington, Esq;	sent Envoy extraor-
Edward Seymore, Esq;	dinary in Portugal.

Note, That by a late Commission, the two last Commissioners are made Commissioners of the Excise; and also that the eight former, together with the said two latter, are appointed Commissioners for his Majesties Duty arising from Hearths and Stoves, which third Branch of his Majesties Revenue was lately let out to Farmers, who paid the King a certain Sum of Mony yearly for it, but is now entrusted to the Management and Care of the said Commissioners.

*Of the
Hearth Of-
fice.*

The Commissioners for Wine Licenses are,

Henry Deering, Esq;	Michael Brighthoufe,	Wine Li-
William Young, Esq;	Esq;	cence.
John Taylor, Esq;	Robert Ryves, Esq;	

Of the Office of Postmaster-General.

Post-Office.

THE Profits of the said Office are settled by Act of Parliament, on His Royal Highness the Duke of York; but His Majesty doth constitute His Postmaster-General, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*; and accordingly hath conferred that Office upon the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Arlington*, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Household.

The present Postmaster-General, keepeth one Grand, or General Office in the City of *London*, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatched.

Every Monday to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, &c. and to *Kent*.

Post-days.

Every Tuesday to the *United-Netherlands*, *Germany*, &c. and to all parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

Every Wednesday to *Kent* only, and the *Downs*.

Every Thursday to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

Every Friday to the *Spanish* and *United-Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to *Kent*.

Every Saturday to all parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Pacquets are received in the said Office in due course; and from thence dispersed, and delivered according to their respective Directions, with all expedition.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the number of Seventy seven Persons: who give their actual attendance respectively, in the dispatch of the business.

Upon

Upon this Grand Office, depends One hundred eighty two Deputy Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*; most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub Postmasters in their Branches, and also in *Ireland*, Another General-Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of Eighteen like Officers, and Forty five Deputy-Postmasters.

The present Postmaster-General keeps constantly for the transport of the said Letters and Pacquets. *Packet Boates.*

Between <i>Eng-land</i> and	{ <i>France</i> , Two Pacquet-Boats. <i>Flanders</i> , Two Pacquet-Boats. <i>Holland</i> , Three Pacquet Boats. <i>Ireland</i> , Three Pacquet-Boats.
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And at *Deal*, Two Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Postmasters and Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his own proper charge.

And as the Master piece of all those good regulations, established by the present Postmaster-General, for the better Government of the said Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England*, so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said Grand Office, in the due course of the Males every Post.

Though the number of Letters missive in *England*, were not at all considerable in our Ancestors days, yet it is now so prodigiously great, (since the meanest people have generally learnt to write) that this Office is Farmed for Forty or fifty thousand pounds a year.

Note also, that Letters are conveyed with more expedition, and less charges, than in any Foreign Countrey. A

Charge.

A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper, is conveyed 80 miles for 2 *d.* and two Sheets, 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 8 *d.* and that in so short a time, by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours, the Post goes 120 miles, and in five days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a place 300 miles distant from the Writers. Moreover, if any Gentleman desire to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in readiness (taking no Horse without the consent of his owner) which in other Kings Reigns was not duly observed; and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *English* mile, and for every Stage to the Post-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

Besides this excellent convenience of conveying Letters, and Men on Horseback, there is of late such an admirable commodiousness, both for Men and Women of better rank, to travel from *London*, to almost any great Town of *England*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any place, sheltered from foul weather, and foul ways, free from endangering ones Health or Body by hard jogging or over-violent motion, and this not only at a low price, as about a Shilling for every five miles, but with such velocity and speed, as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries, make not more miles in a day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make Forty or Fifty miles in a day, as from *London* to *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, and that in the space of 12 hours, not counting the time for Dining, setting forth not too early, nor coming in too late. The Post-Office is now kept in *Lombard-street*, and is managed there by *Philip Froud*, Esquire.

of

Of the Penny-Post.

Moreover, to the Benefit and Advantage of this Nation, but especially of this City; there is lately Erected another Post, called *the Penny-Post*, invented and contrived by that ingenious and knowing Citizen of London, Mr. *William Dockwray*, whereby for one Penny is most speedily conveyed any Letter, or any Parcel, not exceeding one pound weight, or Ten pounds in value, to, and from, all parts within the weekly Bills of Mortality; To the most remote places whereof, Letters go Four or Five times a day; and to other Places of more Business, they go Six or Eight times every day, except Sundays, and except three days at *Christmas*, two days at *Easter*, and *Whitsontide*, and the 30th of *January*. But since the Management by the Officers of his Royal Highness the **DUKE** of *YORK*, to whom of right belongs the Profit of this, and all other ways of Carriage of Letters, settled on him as aforesaid by Act of Parliament, and as hath been lately herein determined by Law, This conveyance of Letters and Parcels is ordered much further, that is, to *Richmond*, *Thistleworth*, *Lusam*, *Croyden*, &c. And the places betwixt them and London. For the better carrying on this great and useful Design, there are a very great number of Messengers employed, from Morning to Night; there are Four or Five hundred Receiving-Houses to take in Letters, within the City and Suburbs, and other places where the Messengers call every hour, and presently convey the Letters according to their respective Directions.

The

Conveniences.

The conveniences of this useful Undertaking of the *Penny Post*, are as follow. All Gentlemen, Countrey-Chapmen, and others, may hereby speedily and cheaply give notice of their arrival at *London*; Shopkeepers and Tradesmen may send to their Workmen for what they want; Bills may be dispersed for publication of any concern; Summons or Tickets conveyed to all parts; Brewers Entries safely sent to the Excise-Office; appointments of Meetings among Men of Business; much time saved in solicitation for Money; Lawyers and Clients mutually correspond; Patients may send to Doctors, Apothecaries, and Chyrurgeons, for what they shall want: besides many other advantages.

Of the Kings Great Wardrobe.

Its Antiquity.

THis Office was usually kept within the City near *Puddle-Wharf*, in an antient House, built by Sir *John Beauchamp*; Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards Sold to King *Edward the Third*.

The Master, or Keeper of the *Great Wardrobe*, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Priviledges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry the VI.* and confirmed by his Successors: *K. James* enlarged the same, and ordained, That this great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politique for ever.

The several things furnished from

This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals, to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Carpets, and other necessaries; to furnish Houses, for Ambassadors,

at

at their first arrival here; Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, Cloaths of Estate, and other Furniture, for the Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Lord President of *Wales*, and all His Majesties Ambassadors abroad, to provide all Robes for Foreign Knights of the Garter, for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Herald and Pursuivants at Arms, Robes for the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, &c. Rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Justices, all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, divers Officers in those Courts: all Liveries for His Majesties Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the *Tower*, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drums, Drummers and Fife; the Messengers, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, and Grooms, &c. The King and Queens Watermen, Corn-cutters, and Game-keepers. All Linnen and Laces for His Majesties Person, &c.

To defray all the fore-mentioned Charges; ordinarily there was expended formerly, above Forty thousand pounds, but now much less; beside all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

This Office is at present enjoyed by *Ralph Officers*.
Lord Montague of Boughton.

The present Salary to him, in compensation of all other antient Fees and Allowances, is yearly 2000 *l*.

The said House near *Puddle Wharfe* was, long ago, annexed for ever to the Master of this Office; but since the great Fire of *London*, this Office is kept in *York-house* Buildings.

The Chief Officers under the Master, are a Deputy, *Robert Nott*, Esq, his Salary 200 *l*. and a Clerk, *Thomas Townsend*, Esq; whose Salary, in compensation of all Fees and Allowances, is yearly 300 *l*.

Both

Both those Officers had fair Dwelling-Houses, which were also consumed by the fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers, and others, to the number of at least Sixty, all Sworn Servants to the King.

To this Office have lately been added, by Patent, during pleasure, two considerable Officers, viz. a Comptroller, *George Benyon, Esq;* and a Surveyor, the Honourable *Marmaduke Darcey, Esq;* whose Salaries are 300 *l.* yearly to each one. The Principal Clerks acting in the Office above, are *Mr. Charles Bland*, and *Mr. Edward Perkins*.

Of the Colledges in London.

THE Famous City of *LONDON* may not unfitly be stiled an University, for therein are Taught all liberal Arts and Sciences: not only Divinity, Civil Law, and Physick, which in other Universities are usual, are Read here; but also the Municipal, or Common-Law of the Nation is here Taught, and Degrees taken therein, which can be said in no other Nation: Moreover, all sorts of Languages, Geography, Hydrography, the Art of Navigation, the Art of Fortification, Anatomy, Chyrurgery, Chymistry, Calligraphy, Brachygraphy, or Short-hand, the Arts of Riding, Fencing, Dancing, Art Military, Fire-works, Limning, Painting, Enamelling, Sculpture, Architecture, Heraldry, all sorts of Musick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and any other thing that may any way contribute to the accomplishment of an ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

The

The Colledges of Municipal, or Common-Law Professors and Students, are 14, called still *Law-Colledges*. Inns, the old *English* word, for Houses of Noblemen, or Bishops, or men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the same signification with the French Word *Hostel* at Paris.

There are Two *Inns of Sergeants*,
Four *Inns of Court*,
Eight *Inns of Chancery*.

The *Inns of Chancery*, were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks, as did chiefly study the forming of Writs, which regularly appertain to the Curfitors, that are Officers of *Chancery*. The first of these is called *Thavis-Inn*, begun in the Reign of Edward the Third, and since purchased by *Lincolns-Inn*, as was also *Furnivals Inn*; then there is *Bernards Inn*, *New Inn*, *Clements Inn*, *Cliffords Inn*, antiently the House of the Lord Clifford; *Staple Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lions Inn*, antiently a common Inn, with the Sign of the *Lion*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colledges for younger Students, and many were entred here, before admittted into the Inns of Court.

Now they are for the most part taken up by Attorneys, Solicitors and Clerks, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easie rate, in a *Hall* together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round Knit Caps. These Colledges belong all to some Inns of Court, who send yearly some of their Barristers to read to these. In each of these Inns of *Chancery*, one with another, may be about Sixty Persons.

The

Inns of
Court.

The Inns of Court were so named, as some think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because antiently these Colledges received only the Sons of Noblemen, and better sort of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

The two
Temples.

Of these there are Four: First, the Two Temples, heretofore the Dwelling of the Knights-Templers, and purchased by some Professors of the Common-Law, above three hundred years ago. They are called the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple* in relation to *Essex-House*, which was part of the Knights Templers, and called the *Outer-Temple*, because it is seated without *Temple-Bar*.

Lincolns-
Inn, Grays
Inn.

The two other Inns of Court, are *Lincolns-Inn*, belonging antiently to the Earls of *Lincolne*; and *Greys-Inn*, formerly belonging to the Noble Family of the *Greys*.

In the Reign of *Henry* the VI, they so flourished, that there were in each of these, about two hundred Students, and a Student then expended yearly about 20 *l.* which was as much as Two hundred pounds now; for they had usually (as the French Nobles have now in their Academies) every one an old discreet Servant, and divers Masters for to instruct them in all laudable qualitties; and therefore saith the same *Fortescue*, *Ultra Studium legum; sunt quasi Gymnasia omnium morum*. And the Students were only, saith he, *Nobilium Filii*, that is, Gentlemen at least; for so the word *Nobilis* was then taken here, and is still in *France*: And therefore by Command of King *James*, none were to be admitted into these Colledges, but Gentlemen by descent. Our Ancestors thought those of inferior Rank, would rather debase the Honour of the Law, and would be prone to *Chicane*, or Play Tricks, and not like to be so fit for Trusts and

and Honours, whereas the consideration of Birth and Fortune, makes Men more careful of their Honour and Reputation. And our famous King *Richard* the First, is by a grave Author much commended for his Care and Love of the *English* Nation, and of Justice; for that many of his Justices, were of the Honourable Peers of the Realm, and not of Men bred up, and formerly inured, to make Justice and their own Tongues vendible for Fees.

If the Command of King *James* had been carefully observed, and one more added, viz. That none but Gentlemen should easily and ordinarily be admitted to Ecclesiastical Dignities, there would be in *England* sufficient Provisions for the younger Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen, whereof now very many are the objects of pity, either for suffering, or at least, for doing much evil for want of fit employments; and there would be, doubtless, less corruption in our Ecclesiastical and Civil Government; the serious consideration whereof, would be a work worthy of our Parliament.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have by consent the force of Laws: For lighter Offences, they are only excommunicated, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the Colledge; and being once expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies. Which deprivation of Honour to young generous Spirits, is more grievous, than perhaps deprivation of Life.

These also when they meet at Chappel, or Hall, or at Courts of Justice, wear a grave black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword, There

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for the defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four parts, Benchers, Utter-Barristers, Inner-Barristers, and Students.

Benchers. Benchers are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the House.

Utter-Barristers. Utter-Barristers are such, as from their Learning and Standing, are called by the Benchers, to Plead and Argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Motts*, (from *Meeting*, the old *Saxon* word for the *French*, *Assemblée*, or else from the *French*, *Mot*, a word.) And whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

Readers for the Inns of Chancery. Out of these Mootmen, are chosen Readers for the Inns of *Chancery*, belonging to the Inns of Court, whereof they are Members; where in Term-time, and Grand Vacations, they Argue Cases in the presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

Inner-Barristers. All the rest are accounted Inner-Barristers, who for want of Learning or time are not to argue in these Moots; and yet in a Moot before the Benchers, two of these Inner-Barristers, sitting on the same Form with the Utter-Barristers, do, for their Exercises, recite by heart, the Pleading of the said Moot-Case, in *Law-French*

French; which Pleading is the Declaration at large, of the said Moot-Case, the one taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The year also amongst them is divided into three parts, The *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-Times*, and the *Dead*, or *Mean Vacation*.

They have two *Learning Vacations*, viz. *Lent-Vacation*, which begins the first Monday in *Lent*, and continueth three weeks, and three days; and *Summer-Vacation*, which begins Monday after *Lammás-day*, and continueth also three weeks and three days. In these Vacations are the greatest Conferences and Exercises of Study, in manner following.

Exercises

The Benchers appoint the eldest Utter-Barriers, to Read among them openly in the *Hall*, whereof he hath notice half a year before. He then, the first day, about eight of the Clock, makes choice of some Act or Statute; whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and Declares such Mischiefs and inconveniences as were unprovided before the same Act, and are provided by the said Act, and then reciteth certain Doubts and Questions, which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said Statute, and declareth his judgement therein: After which, one of the younger Utter Barriers, repeateth one Question propounded by the Reader, and doth, by way of Argument, labour to prove the Readers opinion to be against Law; and after him, the Senior Utter-Barrier and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do Declare their Opinions and Judgments in the same: And then the Reader who did put the Case, endeavoureth to confute Objections laid against him, and to confirm his own opinion: After which, the Judges
and

and Sergeants, if any be present, Declare their Opinions; then the youngest Utter-Barister again rehearseth another Case, which is prosecuted, as the former was. And this Exercise continueth daily three or four hours.

Out of those who have Read once in the *Summer Vacation*, and are Benchers, is chosen always one to Read in *Lent*, who observes the like manner of Reading, as before is expressed.

Out of these Readers usually the Sergeants are chosen.

The manner of Mooting in the Inns of Court, is thus.

In these Vacations, after Supper, in the Hall, or after Drinking on Fasting nights, the Reader with one or two of the Benchers, comes in, to whom one of the Utter-Barristers propounds some doubtful Case; which being argued by the Benchers, and lastly, by him that moved the Case, the Benchers sit down on the Bench, at the upper end of the *Hall*, whence they are called *Benchers*: And upon a Form, in the middle of the *Hall*, sit two Utter-Barristers, and on both sides of them, on the same Form, sitteth one Inner-Barrister, who doth, in *Law French*, Declare to the Benchers (as the Serjeants do at the Bar in the Kings Court to the Judges,) some kind of Action, the one being, as it were, retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant. Which ended, the two Utter-Bar-
risters

risters argue such Questions as be Disputable within the Case. After which, the Benchers do likewise declare their Opinions, how they take the Law to be in those Questions.

In these Mootings, the *Junior* always argueth first, as is used among the Judges in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and amongst the Sergeants in open Courts of Judicature. The Inner and Utter-barristers plead here in *Law French*, and the Benchers in *English*; and at the Readings, the Readers Cases are put in *English*.

Mootings in the Inns of Chancery.

IN the *Learning Vacation*, each Utter-Barrister, who is a Reader in the Inns of *Chancery* goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to Read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inns of Court, who sitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their Moots, they Hear and Argue his Case.

In the four Inns of *Chancery* that are situated in *Holbron*, the Moots are Read; either by those of *Grays Inn*, or *Lincolns Inn*; the others by those of the *Two Temples*.

In Term-time the only Exercises of Learning, is arguing and debating Cases after Dinner, and Mooting after Supper, in the same manner, as in the Vacation-time.

The time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, is called the *Mean Vacation*, during
N which

which time, every day after Dinner, Cases are argued, as at other times; and after Supper, Moots are brought in, and pleaded by the Inner-Barriers, in the Presence of the Utter-Barriers, which sit there in the room of the Benchers, and Argued by them as the Benchers do in *Term-time*, and *Learning-Vacation*.

The manner of keeping a Christmas in any of the Inns of Court, thus :

A Parliament.

Revelling.

TH E Students hold a Parliament before *Christmas*, and in case there be in *London* no Pestilence, and that the House is furnished with such number of Students, and of such quality, as are meet to keep a solemn *Christmas*; then are chosen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the Kings Court, as Comptroller of the *Inner-Temple*, (an Office lately performed with much splendor and Reputation, by ——— *Etheridge, Esq;*) so of the *Middle Temple*, styled, *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and *Treasurer*, &c. These bear Rule in the House, during the whole time of *Christmas*; and are to behave themselves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were so in the Kings House, that so hereafter they may know the better to behave themselves in case they should be promoted to that Honour: for these Gentlemen are usually of such quality as come not hither with intent to profess the Law, but to learn so much Law, as may be necessary to preserve their Estates, and to make themselves

themselves accomplished in other qualities necessary for Gentlemen.

At such times, they have here divers Divertisements, as Feasting every day, Singing, Dancing, Musick, Dicing, which last, is allowed thereto all Comers, and is so excessive, that what the Dicers allow out of each winning to the Butlers Box, usually amounts to about 50*l.* a day and a night, wherewith, with small Contribution from each Student, are the great Charges of the whole *Christmasts* defrayed.

Sometimes when their Publick Treasury is great, they create a Prince among themselves, with such Title as they please to give him, and he hath all his Officers, and a Court suitable to a great Prince, and many of the prime Nobility and great Officers of State, are Feasted and Entertained by him, with Interludes, &c. as was lately done at *Lincolns-Inn*, with very much Magnificence, by Sir *John Lort*, by the Title of *Prince de la Grange*. *Their Prince.*

From *All-Saints Day* to *Candlemas*, each House usually hath Revels on Holidays, that is, Musick and Dancing, and for this is chosen some young Student to be Master of the Revels. *Their Revels.*

Note, That the manner of their Parliament is briefly thus:

Every Quarter commonly the Benchers cause one of the standing Officers of the House, to summon a Parliament, which is only an Assembly and Conference of Benchers and Uttermost-Barristers, which are called the *Sage Company*, and meet in a place called the *Parliament-Chamber*, and there Treat of such Matters as shall seem expedient, for the good ordering of the House, and the reformation of such things as they shall judge meet to be reformed. Here are the Rea-

ders for *Lent* and *Summer-Vacation* Elected; also the Treasurer is here chosen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accounts of the old Treasurer, &c. Here Offences committed by any of the Society are punished, &c.

These Inns of Court are most wisely situated by our Ancestors between the Kings Courts of Judicature, and the most Opulent City of London.

In the Four Inns of Court, are reckoned about 800 Students.

Sergeants
Inn.

Lastly, There are two more Colledges called *Sergeants Inn*, where the Common-Law Student when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet. These are called, *Servientes ad Legem*, Sergeants at Law, and are also Doctors in the *Civil-Law*; only these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable. *Doctōris enim appellatio est Magisterii, Servientis vero Ministerii*: and therefore Doctors of Law are allowed to sit within the Bar in Chairs, and covered; whilst Sergeants stand without the Bar bare-headed, only with Coif or Caps on.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees
by which
they arise.

The young Student in the Common-Law, being born of a Gentile Stock, and bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logick* and *Rhetorick*, both expedient for a Lawyer, and gotten some insight into the *Civil-Law*, and some skill in the *French Tongue* as well as *Latine*, he is admitted to be of one of the four Inns of Court, where he is first called a *Moot-man*, and after about seven years study, is chosen an *Utter-Barrister*; and having

having then spent Twelve years more, and performed the Exercises before-mentioned, he is chosen a Benchers, and some time after a Reader. During the Reading, which heretofore was three weeks and three days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader keeps a constant and sumptuous Feasting, inviting the Chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them sometimes 800 or 1000 *l.* Afterwards he wears a long Robe, different from other Barristers, and is then in a capacity to be made a Sergeant at Law, when His Majesty shall be pleased to call him, which is in this manner.

When the number of Sergeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas* by the Advice and Consent of the other Judges, makes choice of Six or Eight, more or less, of the most Grave and Learned of the Inns of Court, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who sends, by the Kings Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a Sergeant at Law; at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blew, come, accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Westminster Hall*, there in publick take a Solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in publick: After this, they Feast the great Persons of the Nation, in a very magnificent and Princely manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, and Treasurer, to the value of 40 *s.* each Ring; to Earls, and Bishops, Rings of 20 *s.* to other great

Officers, to Barons, great Prelates, &c. Rings of less value, besides a great number of Rings to private Friends.

Vacations.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the *Kings-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*; wherefore all those Judges do always wear the White Linnen Coif, which he had as principal Badge of a Sergeant, and which he had ever the priviledge to wear at all times, even in the Kings Presence, and whilst he spake to the King, though antiently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as Capped in the Presence of the King of *England*, as at present is not allowed in the Presence of the Pope, or of the Emperor.

A Judge made.

When any of the aforementioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of His Council, makes choice of one of these Sergeants at Law to supply his place, and constitutes him by Letters Patents Sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a set Speech Declares to the Sergeant (that upon this occasion is brought in) the Kings Pleasure, and to the People, the Kings Goodness in providing the Bench with such able, honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely, and impartially to all His Subjects, and causes the said Letters Patents to be read; and being departed, the Chief Justice, places the said Sergeant on the Bench, *Junior* of all the rest; and having taken his Oath, well and truly to serve the King, and his People, in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the execution of his Charge.

Salary.

The Sergeant being thus advanced to be a Judge, hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least 1000 *l.* a year from the

the King; and now in some things, his former Habit of a Sergeant is altered, his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same; but there is besides a Cloak put over him, and closed on his right Shoulder; and instead of a *Caputium* lined with *Minever*, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Furr; only the two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hoods, Sleeves, and Collars, turned up with Ermin.

Note, That to the two Sergeants Inns belong the Twelve Judges, and about Twenty six Sergeants.

Antiently the Fee expected by a Sergeant *Fees.* from his Client, for Advice given at his Chamber, or Pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more than 20 s. and the Fee of a Barrister 10 s. (which yet is much more than is usually given in any of our Neighbour-Nations at this day) but at present it is become almost ordinary to give some Sergeants 10 l. and some 20 l. and to a Barrister half as much, at the hearing of any considerable Cause; whereby it comes to pass, that some Lawyers in one year, gain in Fees Three thousand pounds, and some Four thousand pounds; and in few years purchase Estates fit for Lords, and sometimes live to see themselves to be advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers, *Coventry*, *Finch*, and others.

Now all these fore-mentioned Inns or Colleges, for the Students in our *Common-Law*, being not far distant from one another, do make the most famous Profession of the Law that is in the World, and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign University, so many Students in the Law, that are of that ripe Age, past Childhood, and of that high Quality,

*Reputation
of our Law
Professors.*

most Gentlemen, and a considerable number of the Sons of the higher Nobility.

Note that out of the Sergeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ, usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one Wadage, Feodage, Vesturage, and Regardage; These Sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of *Common-Pleas*, where all sit without the Bar

Of the Colledge of Civilians, called Doctors-Commons.

Although Degrees in the *Civil-Law*, may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory best there to be acquired; yet the practice thereof is most of all in *London*, where a Colledge was long since purchased by Doctor *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the *Civil-Law* in this City; and where commonly did reside the Judge of the Arches, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the *Prerogative Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate manner, and Commoning together, it was known by the name of *Doctors-Commons*, and stood near *St. Pauls*, in the Parish of *St. Bennets Pauls-Wharf*; which Buildings being utterly consumed by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-House* in the Strand, and are since returned to their former place, rebuilt in a very splendid and more convenient manner than the former, at the proper Costs and Charges of the said Doctors, where they now keep their several Courts and Pleadings every Term.

The Arches Court of Canterbury.

THe Chief Court of the Archbishop, is that of the *Arches*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Ecclesiastical Government of England*.

The *Official*, Principal of the same, and Judge of this Court, is stiled *Dean of the Arches*, and is at present Sir *Robert Wiseman*, Doctor of Laws; who is also Vicar-General in the Province of *Canterbury*.

He Sitteth alone without any Assessors, and Heareth and Determineth all Causes, without any Jury of Twelve Men, as is necessary in *Common-Law Courts*.

To this Court belongeth an Actuary, a Register and a Beadle.

The Office of the Actuary is to attend the Court, set down the Judges Decrees, Register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry. This Office is enjoyed by Doctor *Robert Thomson*, whose Deputy is Mr. *Thomas Tillott*.

The Register of the Court is *John Clements*, Esq; and Deputy-Register, Mr. *Thomas Smith*, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels or Bills. Allegations, and exhibits of Witnesses, Files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court.

The Beadle attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and
N 5 plead

plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the *Civil-Law*, in one of the Universities of *England*, who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to practise for one whole year after such admittance.

The manner of their admittance is thus; The two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct them up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latine* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop: Then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the Arches, being taken, he is admitted by the Judge, and a place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either a *Dextris* or *Sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he Pleads.

The Judge, and all the Advocates in this Court, always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffata, if they be of *Oxford*; or White Minever Furr, if of *Cambridge*; and all round Black Velvet Caps, and the Proctors wear or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-Skin, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latine* Tongue.

All process of this Court, runs in the Name of the Judge, thus, *Robertus Wiseman Miles LL. Dr. Almæ. Curie Cant. de Arcubus Lind. Officialis Principalis*; and returnable before him heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the *Common Hall* at *Doctors-Commons*.

The places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is

Here note, That the next Morning after the Sitting of this Court, the Judge of the Court of Audience did usually Sit, but since the late Troubles, that Court hath been discontinued.

The High Court of Admiralty of ENGLAND.

NEXT is the Court of *Admiralty*, whereof see more in the Chapter of *Military Government*.

Court of Admiralty.

The present Judge of this Court, is Sir *Leoline Jenkines*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, whose Title is *Supremæ Curie Admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens Judex sive Presidens*. The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord high Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office, and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Baliffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a Register, *Orlando Gee*, Esq; whose Deputy is *Thomas Bedford*, Esq; and a Marshal, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are

are Presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon, and heretofore at *St. Margarets-Hill* in *Southmark*; but now in the same *Common-Hall* at *Doctors-Commons*. But the Admiralty Session is still helld, for the Tryal of Malefactors and Crimes committed at Sea, at the antient place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

NExt, is another Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the *Prerogative-Court*; whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Ecclesiastical Government of England*.

The Judge of this Court is the forenamed *Sir Leoline Jenkins*, and his Title here is, *Curiæ Prerogativæ Cant. Magister, Custos, sive Commissarius*.

All Citations and Decrees, run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same *Common-Hall* in the Afternoon, next day after the *Arches*, and was heretofore held in the Consistory of *St. Pauls*.

The Judge is attended by a Register, whose Deputy is *Mr. Tho. Welham*, who sets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is

is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Deans Court* near *St. Pauls Church-yard*; where, for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler*, and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in several places of *London* were then burnt and destroyed. Under the Register are six Clerks, severally appointed for such and such respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court, are in the Gifts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

His Majesties High Court of Delegates.

From the forementioned Courts, Appeals do lye to the Court of *Delegates*, whereof more *Page 172.* the Judges whereof are appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under the Great Seal of *England*, *pro illa vice*, and upon every Cause or Business, there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the nature of the Affair or Cause; as sometimes Bishops, Common-Law Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians, sometimes Bishops and Civilians, and sometimes Common-Law Judges and Civilians, and sometimes Civilians only.

To this Court Belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the same *Common Hall*, in the Afternoon, the day after the *Prerogative*.

The Register of this Court is *Thomas Oughton*, Esq; The

The Citations and Decrees here run in the Kings Name.

From this Court lies no appeal in common course.

But the King of his meer *Prerogative Roy-l*, may, and many times doth grant a Commission of *Review*, under the Broad Seal.

In this Colledge also usually resides the Vicar-General, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his Vicar-General, who is at present in the Province of *Canterbury*, Sir Robert *Wisman*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, aforementioned.

The Arch-Bishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province, and his Vicar-General is Doctor *Burnel*; he hath also a *Prerogative Court*, where the Judge is Doctor *Levet*.

Note, That either of the Arch-Bishops, and every Bishop, Arch-Deacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a Particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge; which for the most part, is one of the Doctors of the *Civil-Law*; also a Register and Proctors exercent in the same. And that before the Vicar-General, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are Triable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Diocesses, except Letters of *Requst* be Granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the Place, to the party, to sue in the Court of *Arches*, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vlear Generals, and Chancellors, are appointed by the respective Archbishops

Archibishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like manner *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts, within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs as belong to the same.

Note, That the *Civil-Law* Terms begin, and end not much different from the Terms at *Westminster*; and in every Term there are several Court-days, in every of these Courts, which for the most part are fixt and known by preceding *Holy-days*, or *Saints-days*, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

The Names of the Doctors or Advocates, exercent in these Courts are.

SIR Thomas Exton, Kt. Doctor of Laws, His Majesties Advocate-General, and Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of London.

Sir Richard Lloyd, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Advocate-General to the Lord High Admiral of England, and Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of Durham, and to the Lord Bishop of Landaffe.

Doctor John Pepys.

Sir Timothy Baldwin, Kt. Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of Hereford, and to the Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Doctor Henry Adworab, Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of Oxon.

Doctor Thomas Bourchier, Professor of the Civil-Law in Oxford.

Doctor

Doctor *Edward Masters*, Chancellor of *Exon*.

Doctor *George Wake*.

Sir *Ellis Leighton*, Kt. Doctor of Laws.

Sir *Edward Low*, Kt. Doctor of Law, one of the Masters in *Chancery*, and Chancellor of *Salisbury*.

Doctor *William Trumball*, Chancellor of *Roche-ster*.

Doctor *Henry Falconberg*, Secretary to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of *St. Davids*.

Doctor *Thomas Pinfold*, Chancellor of *Peterborough*.

Doctor *Richard Raines*, Chancellor of *Coventrey* and *Lichfield*.

Doctor *Edward Chamberlain*.

Doctor *Thomas Bigges*, Chancellor of *Chichester*.

Doctor *William Oldys*.

Doctor *William Foster*, Chancellor of *Lincoln*.

Doctor *Charles Perrot*,

Doctor *John Edisbury*.

Doctor *Joseph Taylor*.

Doctor *Joseph Harvey*.

Doctor *Charles Hedges*.

Doctor *Charles Davenant*.

Doctor *Stephen Brice*.

Doctor *Robert Pepper*, Chancellor of *Norwich*.

Doctor *Fisher Littleton*.

Doctor *Henry Newton*.

Doctor *George Oxindon*.

Doctor *John St. John*.

Doctor *Bayley*, Chancellor of *Bath and Wells*.

Doctor *Wainwright*, Chancellor of *Chester*.

Doctor *Jones*, Chancellor of *Bristol*.

Doctor *Penington*, Chancellor of *Bangor*.

Doctor *Powel*, Chancellor of *St. Asaph*.

Rowland Nichols, B. D. Chancellor of *Carlisle*.

Doctor *George Brampston*.

Doctor *James Fulwood*.

The

THe Proctors or Procurators belonging to the Courts aforementioned, are persons that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for them; and Draw, and give in Pleas, or Libels, and Allegations in behalf of their Clients; produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

A List of the Proctors Names, who also are exercent in the said Courts.

Samuel Francklin Esq; His Majesties Procurator-General.

Mr. John Mayer,	Mr. Thomas Rock.
Mr. Thomas Swallow.	Mr. Samuel Wiseman.
Mr. Ralph Suckley,	Mr. John Hungerford.
Mr. Everard Exton,	Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Henry Smith.	Mr. Thomas Shepherd.
Mr. Charles Tucker.	Mr. Keate Walter.
Mr. William Cole,	Mr. Owen Wyn.
Mr. John Hill.	Mr. Thomas Broadruk.
Mr. Richard Newcourt.	Mr. Edward Shaw.
Mr. Thomas Smith,	Mr. John Lovel,
Mr. Thomas Burt.	Mr. Joseph Kerby,
Mr. Francis Nixon.	Mr. Richard Martyn,
Mr. Robert Chipman,	Mr. Thomas Champante,
Mr. Thomas Tillot.	Mr. Stephen Hill.
Mr. Thomas Swallow, Jun.	Mr. John Roberts,
Mr. Peter Barret,	Mr. Robert Baiscave.
Mr. Godfrey Lee.	

These are also admitted by the Fiat of the Archibishop, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to Practise immediately after their admission; they wear Black Robes, and Hoods lined with White Furr; taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy,
of

Of the Colledge of Physicians in
LONDON.

Colledge of
Physicians.

Amongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a Colledge, or Corporation of Physicians, who, by Charters, and Acts of Parliament of *Henry* the Eighth, and since his Reign, have certain Priviledges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Physick, of *Oxford* or *Cambriage*, may, without Licence under the said Colledge-Seal, practise Physick in *London*, or within seven miles of this City, (nor in any other part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambriage*.) Whereby also they can administer an Oath, Fine, and Imprison any Offenders, in that, and divers other particulars, can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, &c. Whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholesome, and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices, as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, or provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of that Colledge may practise Surgery, if he please, not only in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had antiently a Colledge in *Knight-Rider street*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry* the Eighth; since which a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of Physicians, at the end of *Amen Street*, whereon the ever famous Doctor *Harvey*, Anno

1652. did erect at his own proper charge, a Magnificent Structure, both for Library and a Publick Hall, for the meeting of the several Members of the Society, endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living, and in health, part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Harangue, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their good Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666. This goodly Edifice could not escape the fury of that dreadful Fire, and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this Colledge, have purchased, with their own Moneys, a fair piece of Ground in *Warwick Lane*, whereon they have raised a very Magnificent Edifice.

The Colledge have collected a considerable sum of Moneys for erecting also a Noble Building for containing that excellent Library of Books, given them by the late Marquis of *Winchester*, who was a Member of this Colledge.

Of this Colledge there is a President, Four Censors, and Eight Elects, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom, one is chosen every year to preside.

The Four Censors of the Colledge have, by their Charter, Authority to Survey, Correct, and Govern all Physicians, or others, that shall Practise in *London*, or within seven miles of the same; to Fine, Amerce, and Imprison any of them, as they shall see Cause.

*An Exact List of the Names of all
the present Members of the Kings
Colledge of Physicians in LON-
DON.*

FELLOWS.

Sir George Ent, Kt. Pre-
sident.

Dr. Thomas Coxe.

Sir Cha. Scarbo-
rough Kt. Med.
Reg. Prim.

Dr. Tho. Wither-
ly, Med. Reg.
& Censor.

Dr. Sam. Collins
Senior Re-
gift.

Dr. Walter
Charleton.

Dr. Geo. Rogers
Treasurer.

Dr. Edm. Dickenson Med.
Reg.

Dr. Luke Rugely.

Sir William Petty, Kt.

Dr. Zurishaddy Lang.

Dr. Peter Berwick.

Dr. Sam. Collins Junior.

Dr. Rob. Brady, Med.
Reg. & Proffessor
Reg. Cantabr.

Dr. John Packer.

Dr. Thomas Allen.

Dr. Nathaniel Hodges.

Sir. Tho. Milington, Kt.

Dr. John Lewson.

Dr. Elisha Coych.

Dr. Humphrey Brooke.

Dr. John Aisfield, Censor.

Dr. John Downes.

Dr. William Crowne.

Dr. Edward Brown Cen-
sor.

Dr. Thomas Short.

Dr. Josiah Clark.

Dr. Richard Lower.

Dr. Richard Torless.

Dr. Samuel Maurice.

Dr. Thomas Alvey Cen-
sor.

Dr. James Rusine.

Dr. Richard Vauban.

Dr. Edward Hulse.

Dr. Richard Morton.

Dr. Thomas Nowel.

Dr. Charles Goodall.

Dr. Phineas Fouke.

Dr. Andrew Clench.

Dr. William Dawkins.

Dr. Walter

Dr. Walter Harris.

Dr. William Briggs.

Dr. Walter Mills.

Dr. Edward Tyson.

Candidates.

Dr. William Marshall.

Dr. Richard Robinson.

Dr. Frederick Slear.

Dr. Richard Darnelly.

Dr. John Bateman.

Dr. William Johnson.

Dr. William Dawes.

Dr. Thomas Gill.

Dr. Palmer.

Dr. Harryson.

Honorary Fellows.

Sir William Langham. Kt.

Dr. John Bidgood.

Dr. William Deuton.

Dr. Thomas Timme.

Dr. John Clark.

Dr. Otwell Meuverel.

Dr. Robert Feilding.

Sir Theodore de Vaux. Kt.

Dr. Michael Carter.

Dr. Thomas More.

Dr. Michael Stanley.

Dr. Walter Needham.

Dr. Henry Paman.

Dr. White.

Dr. Nicholas Barebone.

Dr. Robert Witty.

Dr. John Windbank.

Dr. William Stokeham.

Dr. William Burnet.

Dr. Edmond King.

Dr. Henry Sampson.

Dr. Daniel Coxe.

Dr. Nehemiah Grew.

Dr. John Masters.

Dr. Thomas Gibson.

Dr. Christop. Lovemorley.

Dr. Francis Bernard.

Dr. John Jones.

Licentiates.

Mr. Simon Welman.

Dr. Thomas Sidenham.

Dr. John Feake.

Mr. Richard Brown.

Dr. George How.

Mr. Jeremiah Butts.

Mr. Edward Bell.

Dr. Praise Watson.

Mr. Isaac Chauncery.

Dr. Christopher Crelle.

Mr. John Martin.

Dr. Lewis Levasseur.

Dr. Philip Guide.

Dr. John Gronewelt.

Dr. Joshua Palmer.

Mr. Martin Lister.

Note, That upon the Death of the President,
the Eldest Fellow is always Præces Natus, and
executeth

executeth the Place of President, with full power till the next Election. So Dr. *Whistler* the late President being dead, Sir *George Ent* immediately succeeded, and acts in all things as President till *Michalmas*, which always is the time of Election.

This Colledge doth chiefly consist of *Fellows* and *Candidates*; when any Fellow dyes, or leaves this City, the next Candidate succeeds to make up the number of Fellows which is always to be Forty, besides the Kings Physicians.

These, before their Admission, are Examined by the President and Censors, three several times, with much strictness and care in all parts of Physick.

The *Honorary-Fellows* are admitted so into the Colledge, as to enjoy the Priviledges thereof, and to be called to Publick Anatomy-Meetings, but are not called to the Colledge upon any days of Business, or ever consulted in any Affairs that relate to its Government. This Title of Honorary was first bestowed on some worthy Physicians, unwilling or unable to come in by the right line of Candidates.

The *Licentiates* likewise enjoy the Priviledges of the Colledge, but are exempted also from any part of the Government. They are such, as being Aliens born, or having not the Degree of a Doctor, or not sufficiently Learned, are judged unfit to be received into the number of Fellows, or Candidates, yet because they may be serviceable to the publick, and do good, at least, in some kind of Diseases; they are, after due Examination, and Approbation of the President and Censors, permitted, or Licensed to Practise.

Antiently the usual Fee of a Doctor was 20 s. and one that had not taken that Degree 10 s. at present

present there is no certain Rule : but some that are eminent have received in Fees yearly two or three thousand pounds, and purchased great Estates ; which in other Countreys is very rare.

Besides the worthy persons mentioned in the List above, there are divers Physicians that have good Practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the Colledge ; and so is the too much Practice of *Empricks*, *Mountebanks*, pretended *Chymists*, *Apothecaries*, *Chyrurgeons*, *Wise Women*, &c. In which piece of folly, the *English* surpass all the Nations of Christendom.

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician or Chyrurgeon, or not expressly allowed to Practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand ; this is Felony in the person presuming so to do.

Of the Colledge of Heralds.

Not far from the Colledge of *Doctors-Commons*, stood the Colledge of *Heralds*, a good part of which is now Re-built ; (that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Armories) an antient House, built by *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who Married the Mother of King *Henry VII.* and bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the Kings Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Successors, might dwell together, (if they so pleased) and Assemble, Confer, and Agree

Agree for the good Government of their Faculty ; and that their Records might there be safely preserved, &c.

They were made a Colledge or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard* the III, and by him had several Priviledges granted unto them as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Charter of Priviledges was granted unto the Society by King *Edward* the Sixth, in the third year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate-Society are First,

Three, styled *Reges Armorum Anglorum*
Kings of Arms.

Six Heralds at Arms, and
Four Poursuivants at Arms.

*Kings at
Arms.*

Garter.

Amongst the Kings at Arms, the first and Principal is called *Garter*, instituted by King *Henry* the Fifth, whose Office is to attend the Knights of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and to Marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the Higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, to call on them to be installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats there, to carry the *Garter* to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas ; for which purpose, he was wont to be joyned in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

*Claren-
cieux.*

The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged : for *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward* the Third, marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of
Clare

Clare in the County of *Thomond*; whereupon he was afterwards created Duke of *Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom Escheating to King *Edward* the Fourth, by the death of his Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarentius* in *Latine*. His Office is to Marshal and dispose the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, as Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen on the South-side of *Trent*, and therefore sometime called *Surroy*, or *Southroy*.

The third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *North-roy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North-side of *Trent*.

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into two Provinces.

These by Charter have power to visit Noble-mens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms or Ensigns, and, with *Garber*, to direct the Heralds.

The six Heralds, antiently belonging properly to Dukes, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>Windsor</i> , | 4. <i>Somerset</i> , |
| 2. <i>Richmond</i> , | 5. <i>York</i> , |
| 3. <i>Chester</i> , | 6. <i>Lancaster</i> . |

Whose Office was antiently to attend Dukes in Marshal Executions: Now they are to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim

War and Peace, &c. thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two *German* Words, *Heare* and *Healt*, that is, the Armies Champion, to denounce War, or offer Peace; as the *Feciales* of the *Romans* did, and from hence probably seven *Danish* Kings, and some Kings of *Norway*, and of *Sueden*, and some of *England*, before the Conquest, have had the name of *Harold*, which is all one, (saith *Verstegan*) with *Herald*.

Pursui-
vants.

Of these *Heralds* in *England* there were anciently many, and so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof at present there are but Four, thus named,

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Rouge Crosse, | 3. Portcullice, |
| 2. Rouge Dragon, | 4. Blew mantle. |

from such Badges heretofore worn by them, as it is thought.

The service of these, and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole Colledge, is used in Marshalling and ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Jufts, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, &c. Also they take care of the Coats of Arms, of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry; briefly, whatsoever concerns Honour is their care and study; they are *Tanquam Sacrorum Custodes, & Templi Honoris Aeditui*.

All these receive annual stipends out of the Kings *Exchequer*. They are all to be Gentlemen at least; and the six *Heralds* are expressly made Esquires by the King, when they are created *Heralds*.

Antiently the Kings of Arms were created, and solemnly Crowned by the Kings of *England* themselves, and the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* had their Creation

Creation from the Kings Hand: but of latter times the Earl-Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter* King of Arms, there are first to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a Solemn Oath; then a Gilt Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl is the Fee of the new Created King: also a Coat of Arms of Velvet richly Embroidered. His Creation is on this manner: First, he kneels down before the Earl-Marshal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters Pattents of his Office; during which, the Earl-Marshal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the name of *Garter*, then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

*Creation
of the
Kings of
Arms.*

The Oath is to Obey, First, the Supream Head of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and then the Noble Knights of that Order, in such things as belong to his Office: to enquire diligently of all the Noble and Notable Acts of every Knight of the Order, and therefore to certify the Register of that Order, that he may Record the same, and to give notice to the King, and the Knights of the Order, of the death of any of that Society: To have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility, to instruct Heralds and Pursuivants in doubts concerning the Office of Arms; to eschew and avoid all persons of ill reputation; to be more ready to excuse, than to blame any Noble Person, unless called by Authority to witness against them, &c. This Officer hath a double Salary, double to the two other Kings, and hath moreover Fees at the

② 2

Instalments;

Instalments ; yearly Wages given by the Knights of the Garter, hath their uppermost Garment at their Instalments, &c.

The two Provincial Kings of Arms, *Clarenceux*, and *Norroy*, are Created by Letters Patents, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

Creation
of the
Heralds.

A Herald at Arms is also Created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet ; only his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, Embroidered, and enricht with Gold, and must be brought in with two *Heralds*, as the Kings of Arms are by two Kings of Arms.

Of Pur-
suivants.

They take a solemn Oath to be true to the King, to be serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep secrets of Knights, Esquires, Ladies, and Gentelwomen ; to assist distressed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins ; to avoid Taverns, Dicing, and Whore-houses, &c. Pursuivants at Arms are created also by Letters Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in, as the Heralds, before the Earl Marshal, or his Deputy ; and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the King, to be servicable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame, to be humble, lowly, &c.

Here it may not be improper to set down the manner of obtaining a Coat of Arms.

The Person who desires Arms, first applys himself to the Earl-Marshal (to whom this Office is subordinate) by Petition, on this Manner.

To His Grace Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl
Marshal of England, &c.

The humble Petition of A. B.

Sheweth,

That your Petitioner being desirous to bear Arms, and humbly hopes himself qualified for it, being (then Shows both the Reasons of his Pretensions and his Qualifications) as may appear by the annexed Certificate.

Therefore your Petitioner humbly prays your Graces Order to the Kings at Arms for the devising and granting such Bearings as your Lordship shall think fit to allow of.

And your Petitioner, &c.

The Certificate runs thus.

Wee C. D. and E. F. do humbly certifie that A. B. hath long lived in the County of ——— and hath therein a competent Estate to support a Gentleman, that he hath been truly Loyal the whole course of his life, &c. Witness our hands, and Seals, &c.

Upon his Graces approbation of this, an Order, by his Grace, is sent, directing Garter King at Arms, and one of the other Kings at Arms, being of the Province where the Person desiring Arms resides; In Obedience to that Order they devise, and with his Graces Approbation, a Grant is prepared; In the margin whereof the Coat is blasoned in Colours. The Grants have formerly been in French, but of late are in English, and run thus.

Be it known to all Persons whom these Presents may concern, That we Sir William Dugdale Knight, Garter, Principal King at Arms, and Sir Thomas St. George Knight, Norroy King at Arms, do grant

unto A. B. the Arms here specified in the Margin, by the Order of His Grace Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, and we do hereby allow the said A. B. &c. and that at their Perils none do presume to bear the same.

The greatest part of this Colledge, is since the late dreadful Fire Rebuilt, and the Library now kept there, being upon St. Bennets Hill, near Doctors-Commons, London, where are some Officers of Arms always attending to satisfie Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c. as was formerly done at the fore-mentioned House there; which Work hath been thus far carried on at the Charge of several of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Members of this Corporation, and (it is hoped) may in a short time, by the bountiful Contributions of all Men that have any sense of Honor, be compleated, to the Glory of this City and Kingdom.

All the Members of this Colledge being the Kings Smorn Servants in Ordinary: the Reader may find a List of their Names in the First Part, about the Kings Court: which are here also exhibited in due Order, being a true Catalogue of their Names and Offices as they now stand.

KING S.

Sir William Dugdale, Kt. Garter.

Sir Henry St. George, Kt. Clarencieux.

Sir Thomas St. George, Kt. Norroy.

HERALDS.

Robert Devenish, Esq; York.

John Dugdale, Esq; Windsor.

Francis

Francis Sandford, Esq; Lancaster.

Henry Detbick, Esq; Richmond,

Thomas May, Esq; Chester.

Francis Burghil, Esq; Somerset.

PURSUIVANTS.

Thomas Holdford, Gent. Portcullis.

John Gibbon, Gent. Blew mantle.

Henry Ball, Gent. Rouge Croix.

Gregory King, Gent. Rouge Dragon.

Gresham-Colledge.

Within the walls of London is also seat-*The Found-*
 ed a Colledge, built by the fore-men-*der.*
 tioned worthy Person Sir Thomas Gresham, and
 endowed in manner following: After he had
 Built the Royal Exchange, he gave the Reve-
 nue, thereof, the one Moity to the Mayor and
 Commonalty of London, and their Successors;
 and the other Moity to the Company of Mer-
 cers in Trust, that the Mayor and Aldermen *Lectures*
 should find in all time to come, four able Per-*read in this*
 sons to read within this Colledge, Divinity, *Colledge.*
 Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick, and to al-
 low to each of them, beside their fair Lodging,
 50 l. a year, and that the Company of Mercers
 should find three more able Men, to Read Civil
 Law, Physick, and Rhetorick, and to Allow to
 each one of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50 l. a
 year. And that these several Lecturers should read *Salary.*
 in Term-time, every day in the Week, (except
 Sundays) Aforenoon in Latine, and Afternoon

the same in *English*: the Musick-Lecture to be read only in *English*.

The Professors or Fellows of this Colledge have ever been, and still are Persons of the choicest parts, and are at present these that follow: For Divinity, Mr. *Giffard*; for Astronomy, Dr. *Pope*; for Geometry, Mr. *Robert Hook*; who also hath a Mechanick Lecture for Natural Philosophy, lately instituted by Sir *John Cutler*, yet living, with a Salary of 50 *l. per annum*, to be Read at the time and place where the Royal Society shall meet. Next the Musick Lecturer, is Sir *Thomas Banes*; for Civil Law, Doctor *Clark*; for Physick, Dr. *Goddard*; and for Rhetorick, Mr. *Jencks*.

Divers other worthy Works were done by the most Noble Citizen, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, as can testifie his Alms houses in *Broadstreet*, the considerable Sums of Money distributed quarterly for Ever, to Five Prisons and four Hospitals in and about this City.

In this Colledge meets that Society of Learned, and Ingenious men, so famous o're the World, called the Royal Society, of which a particular account is given, at the end of this Book.

Sion-Colledge.

*By whom
founded.*

THere is also within *London*, another called *Sion Colledge*, Founded by *Thomas White* Doctor in Divinity, for the use of the Clergy of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof; and a part thereof to be for twenty poor People: to perform all which, he gave 3000 *l.* and for the main.

maintenance of those Poor, he settled 120 l. a year for ever, and 40 l. a year for a Sermon, in *Latine*, at the beginning of every Quarter, and a plentiful Dinner for all the Clergy that shall then meet there. In this Colledge is a fair spacious Library, built by *John Symyson*, Rector of *St. Olaves Heart-street*, and one of the said Doctor *White's* Executors, and by the Bounty of divers Benefactors, this Library hath been well furnished with Books, chiefly such as are useful for Divines. This Colledge felt the Rage of the late Fire, but is now repaired again.

*Endow-
ment.*

The Charter-House.

A Little without the Walls stands another Colledge, or Collegiate-House, called antiently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Covent of *Carthusian Monks*, in French, *des Chartreux*. This Colledge, now called *Suttons Hospital*, consists of a Master or Governour, at Present *William Erskine*, Esq; a Chaplain, and several other Officers; also a Master and Usher to instruct Forty four Scholars; besides Fourscore decayed Gentlemen, Souldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths and Physick, &c. and live all together in a Collegiate manner, with much cleanness and neatness, and the 44 Scholars have not only necessaries whilst they are here Taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this Colledge, 20 l. yearly and duly paid

By whom
founded

Endow-
ment.

paid for Eight years after they come to the University, and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. There are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. who have all competent Salaries. This vast Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of *Thomas Sutton, Esq;* a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, and a Protestant, and is supposed to be so great, as cannot be parallell'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithstanding the great boasts of the *Roman Catholics*. The House Cost him at first Thirteen thousand pounds, and the fitting up for this purpose about seven thousand pounds more, in all, 20000 *l.* and was endowed by him with 4000 *l. per annum*, which is since improved to near 6000 *l. per annum*. The Founder died the 12th day of *December* 1611. and this his Foundation hath been ever since kept intire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without admitting any other Addition of Charity to it, and was of such high Account, as it was thought fit, that, by the Kings Letters Patents under the Great Seal, divers Persons of the highest Dignity and Quality in Church and State, should always be the Overseers and Regulators of this Society: Their number is to be Sixteen, and all Vacancies supplied by the Election of the remaining Governours.

The several Names of the present Governours of the Charter-House, are,

William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Francis Lord North, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

Arthur, Earl of Anglesey.

George, Duke of Buckingham.

James Duke of Monmouth.

James Duke of Ormond.

Henry Earl of Arlington, Lord Chamberlain.

John Earl of Bridgwater.

William Earl of Craven.

Thomas Earl of Danby.

Henry, Lord Bishop of London.

George, Lord Bishop of Winchester.

Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Henry Coventry, Esq;

William Erskin, Esq; the Master.

The Principal Officers of the said House, are,

Mr. John Patrick, Chaplain.

Dr. Walter Needham, Physician.

Mr. William Lightfoot, Register.

Robert Paine, Esq; Receiver.

Mr. Richard Spour, Auditor.

Mr. Thomas Walker, Schoolmaster.

Mr. William Boulter, Usher.

Mr. Daniel Aldridge, Reader.

Mr. Nicholas Love, Organist.

St. Pauls School.

The Foun-
der.

School Ma-
sters.

Other re-
markable
things in
the City of
London.

BESIDES, there are in *London* divers Endow-
ed Schools, which in *France* would be stiled
Colledges; as *St. Paul's* School, founded 1512,
by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of
St. Pauls, for 153 Children to be taught there
gratis; for which purpose he appointed a Ma-
ster a Sub master, or Usher, and a Chaplain,
with large Stipends for ever, committing the
oversights thereof to the Masters, Wardens, and
Assistants of the *Mercers* in *London*; for his Fa-
ther *Henry Collet*, sometime Lord Mayor of *Lon-
don*, was of the *Mercers* Company. This famous
School was also lately burnt down, and is now
re-edified in a far more magnificent, commodi-
ous, and beautiful manner; the worthy Ma-
sters thereof, are *Dr. Thomas Gale*, *Mr. Fox*, and
Mr. Farmer.

There are in *London*, divers others Endowed
Schools, as *Merchant-Taylors*, *Mercers-Chap-
pel*, &c. a particular Account whereof, the de-
signed brevity of this Treatise will not admit.

It would also make this Book too much swell,
to give an Account of the many richly Endow-
ed Hospitals, Alms-Houses, Work-Houses, or
Houses of Correction as that antient Hospital
of *Christ Church*, *St. Thomas's* Hospital in *South-
mark*; *Bridewel*, first built by King *Henry* the
VIII, for the Reception of the Emperor, *Charles*
the *V*, and divers others; also the many state-
ly built Taverns, Inns, and Coffee-houses, some
whereof surpass all others in Foreign parts; and
are worthy to be viewed by curious Travellers,
who may also find it worthy their pains, to re-
mark

mark the several spacious well-built Theaters, which for variety of Scenes, excellent Actors, Language, Designs, Musick, &c. are hardly to be equalled: Moreover, they may observe the many fair Market-places, abundantly furnished with all variety of Victuals four times every week, the weekly Horse-Fairs, the great commodiousness of Hackney-Coaches, of Sedans, of Boats, &c.

The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work, rendring Navigable the *Fleet* Brook, or Ditch, *Fleet-Brook*, from the River *Thames* up to *Holborn-Bridge*, the curious Stone-Bridges over it, the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to Treasure up *New-Castle-Coals*, for the use of the Poor.

The costly new Tower of *Bow-Church*, which *Bow-Steeple*, for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is now probably one of the best in *England*. It rises in the middle of *Cheapside*, and is composed of four of the Orders of Building, which shews the rare invention of the Architect. The whole height of this Tower from the Ground, being 225 Foot, and yet is but half so high as the intended Dome of *St. Pauls Cathedral* is designed to be.

The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market- *Statue of* place, at the West end of *Lumbar-d-street*, where. *the King* upon is placed a very magnificent Statue of *in Stock-* *King Charles* the Second on Horseback, tramp- *Market.* ling upon an Enemy, all in excellent White Marble, at the sole Cost and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet.

But more especially that exquisite Statue of *Kings Sta-* his present Majesty, *King Charles* the Second, *tue in the* newly Erected in the middle of the *Royal Ex-* *Royal Ex-* *change*, at the Charge of the Society of Mer- *change.* chant Adventurers of *England*. 'Tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the antient *Roman* *Habit*

The present State

Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Law-
rel on the Head, standing upon a Pedestal,
seven foot high ; on three sides whereof are
curiously cut on three Escocheons, first the
Arms of *England* and *France* quartered, 2. Of
Scotland. 3. Of *Ireland*, each supported by a *Cu-*
pid, and on the Fourth side is the following In-
scription.

Carolo II, Cæsari Britanico ;
Patriæ Patri ;
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo ;
Generis Humani Deliciis ;
Utriusque Fortunæ Victori ;
Pacis Europæ Arbitro
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Aventur. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC jam propre Annos,
Regia Benignitate floret,
Fidei intemeratæ, & Gratitude eternæ
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda possuit.
Anno salutis Humanæ MDCLXXXIV.

The whole is made of White Marble, some-
what bigger than the Life, and is the Work-
manship of the famous Carver, and Statuary,
Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*, that Glory of our Nation,
not only for his Carving in Wood, for which
he is deservedly admired all over *Europe*, and to
which nothing of Antiquity, in that kind, now to
be seen is comparable, as his Works at *Windsor*,
and elsewhere testifie ; but likewise for his rare
performances in Brass and Marble, for which,
amongst all Men of Skill and Judgment, in those
ingenious Arts, he has acquired the Reputation
of equalling, if not surpassing the most fam'd
Italian Masters.

Another Statue is set up in one of the Niches of the same Exchange, of the late King Charles the First, there, as may be supposed, whence the Rebels had impiously pull'd down his Statue in the former Exchange which was burnt. The Inscription under this is,

EIKON BASILIKH

Serenissimi ac Religiosissimi Principis,

CAROLI PRIMII,

*Angliæ, Scociæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis,
Fidei Defensoris.*

Bis Martyris, (in Corpore & Effigie)

*Impiis Rebellionum manibus ex hoc loco deturbata, & con-
Anno. Dom. 1647. (fracta,*

*Restituta, & hic denum collocata,
Anno Dom. 1683.*

*Gloria Martyrii, qui te fregere Rebelles,
Non potuere Ipsum quem voluere Deum.*

There are other Statues worthy to be taken notice of, particularly that at Charing-Cross, also of the late King Charles the First on Horseback, bigger than the Life; both Figures done in Brass, standing on a high Pedestal of White Marble, curiously adorned with Trophies of War, and all compassed about with Iron Rails. This excellent piece of Work, had also suffered the despite of the Rebels, having been pull'd down, and sold by them to a Brazier in Ho-born, for the rate of old Brass, by the pound weight, who preserved it intire till his Majesties happy Restauration. It was done by an admirable Artist, Monsieur La Sear, who made that magnificent Brazen Monument, in King Henry the Seventh's Chappel, for the Duke of Buckingham, who was murdered by Felton.

The design also of that Fountain in the middle Square

Statue at Charing-Cross.

Fountain in Kings dle Square

dle of *King's Square* in *Soe Hoe* Fields Buildings, deserves observation, where on a high Pedestal, is his present Majesties Statue, and at his Feet lye the Representations of the four principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, viz. *Thames, Trent* or *Humber, Tine*, and *Severn*, with Subscriptions under each.

Statue of
King
James.

The Worshipful Company of Cloath-workers, upon the Kings gracious renewing their Charter, have obtained leave of his Majesty to Erect the Statue of his Grandfather King *James*, in another Nich in the Royal *Exchange*, and have since agreed with *Mr. Gibbons* for the speedy making it. So that 'tis hoped we may again see all those Niches filled by degrees with the magnificent Statues of our Kings, as formerly they have been.

The Obe-
lisk in
Cheap-
side.

And that piece of Workmanship designed, and begun to be Erected by the City, at the West end of *Cheapside*, where before the Fire of *London*, stood the Church of *St. Michael* in the *Querne*. It is to be (if finished, as was intended) an *Obelisk*, or *Guglio* upon a Pedestal; the height whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in imitation of those antient ones which formerly adorned old *Rome*, and stood in the *Circus Neronianus*, the *Circus Agonalis*, &c. and several of them now to be seen there in *Rome*, particularly, those before the Church of *St. John* of *Lateran*, *St. Peters*, *Santa Maria Maggiore*, *Santa Maria del Popolo*, and others, having been taken out of old Ruines, and there set up, about a hundred years ago, by Pope *Sixtus Quintus*, that great Restorer of Antiquity. And lastly to consider the City of *Westminster*, and the Burrough of *Southwark*, both which seem now to be swallowed up in *London*, whereof let this brief Account following suffice.

The City of Westminster.

Within the Precincts of *Westminster* are many *Magnalia*, several things as remarkable as any afore-mentioned: The antient stately Abby-Church, founded before the *Norman* Conquest, by the Pious King, *Edward* the Confessor, and most richly Endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the Ground by King *Henry* the III. with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most Magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles, and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East end of which is added a Chappel of King *Henry* the VII. which, for the most admirable Artificial Work without and within; for a Monument of massie Brass, most curiously wrought, is scarce to be parallell'd in the World. This huge Fabrick stands on that, which was once the only firm piece of Ground in *Westminster*, formerly called *Thorney-Island*, where is said to have been a Temple Dedicated to *Apollo*; and afterwards, the *Saxon* King *Sebert*, the first builder of *St. Pauls* aforementioned, built here also a Church to *St. Peter*. And yet it is the conjecture of many judicious Architects, and Learned Antiquaries, that the antient Structure yet standing, betwixt *Thieving-lane* or *Bow-street*, and the great *Sanctuary*, now imploy'd only as a Cellar for Wines, called *Beeches Cellars*, might very probably have been that Church of King *Sebert*; it being made Church-wise; with a double Cross, and the manner of its Building, certainly of greater Antiquity than any other whatsoever about the City; the Pillars are

Westmin-ster.

The Abby.

are very large, square, and strong ; but bearing no true proportion with the rest of the Fabrick, the Arches Pointed, yet in nothing imitating either the *Gothick* or *Roman* Building.

*The Pre-
bendaries.*

Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Abby into a Collegiate Church, and therein placed a Dean and Twelve Secular Canons or Prebendaries, who are,

Dr *Thomas Sprat* the Dean of *Westminster*.

Dr. *Henry Killigrew*, Sub Dean.

Dr. *Richard Busby*.

Dr. *Robert South*.

Dr. *George Stradling*.

Dr. *Nicholas Only*.

Dr. *Patrick*.

Dr. *Adam Littleton*.

Dr. ————— *Brevall*.

Mr. *Richard Anesley*.

Mr. *William Sill*.

Mr. *Edward Pelling*.

Dr. *Delangly*.

To which number the late Dean, now Lord Archbishop of *York*, at his first coming to this Deanry, added a Thirteenth, viz. *St. Peter* the Patron, which was an equal share to be allowed by the Twelve Prebendaries, amounting to the full value of one of theirs, and is imployed towards the repair of the said *Abbey Church*. There are Petty-Cannons, and others, belonging to the Quire, to the number of Thirty; amongst whom is reckoned that excellent Organist, and ingenious Musitian, Mr. *Henry Purcell*.

*Westmin-
ster School.*

There are two Schoolmasters of that Renowned School and Colledge, The Famous and Learned

Learned Dr. *Richard Busby*, and Mr. ———
Knipe; Also Ten Officers belonging to the Col-
 ledge, Forty Scholars, commonly called *Kings*
Scholars, who being chosen out of the School,
 and put into the Colledge, are there maintain-
 ed, and as they are fitted for the University,
 are Elected yearly away, and placed with con-
 siderable Allowances, in *Christ-Church, Oxford*,
 and *Trinity Colledge, Cambridge*.

There are also Twelve Alms-men, Besides
 Stewards, Receivers, Registers, Collectors, and
 other Officers, with a plentiful Maintenance
 for all of them.

The Principal of these Officers is the High *Power and*
 Steward of *Westminster*, who is usually one of the *Jurisdic-*
 prime Nobility, and was the late Lord Chamber- *tion of the*
 lain. The Dean is intrusted with the custody of *Dean.*
 the *Regalia* at the Coronation, honoured with
 a Place of necessary Service at all Coronations,
 and a Commission of Peace within the City and
 Liberties of *Westminster*. The Dean and Chapter is
 invested with all manner of Jurisdiction, both Ec-
 clestialtical and Civil, not only within the City
 of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St.*
Martins Le Grand, within the Walls of *London*,
 and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted in the
 one, from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of
London; and in the other, from that of the
 Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

For Ecclesiastical Causes, and probate of Wills,
 it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, Dr. *Richard Lloyd*
 is Commissary, from whom Appeal must be only
 to the King in His High Court of *Chancery*, who
 thereupon issueth out a Commission of Dele-
 gates under the Great Seal of *England*.

When the Convocation is Adjourned from *Convoca-*
St. Pauls (for the conveniency of being nearer *tion.*
 to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops
 first

first Declare, (upon a Protestation made by the Dean there) That they intend not thereby to violate that High Priviledge, *viz. That no Bishop, or Archbishop may come there without the leave of the Dean first obtained.*

Library.

There is also a fair publick Library, free for all Strangers to Study both Morning and Afternoon always in Term-time.

The Palace.

Next this Church stood the *Royal Palace*, and usual place of Residence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament and all their Courts of *Judicature* in their Dwelling-Houses (as was done at *Paris* by the King of *France*, in the *Isle de Notre Dame*, and is done at this day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times sate themselves in the said Courts of *Judicature*, as they do still in their Court of Parliament.

Westminster Hall.

A great part of this huge Palace, was in the time of *Henry the Eighth*, destroyed by Fire, what remained hath still been employed for the use of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, and for the chief Courts of *Judicature*. The great Hall where these are kept, some say was built by King *William Rufus*, others by King *Richard the Second*, about three hundred years ago, and for all dimensions, is not to be equalled by any Hall in Christendom.

Whitehall.

Moreover, Strangers and Foreigners may take notice of the extraordinary commodiousness, conveniency and situation of the present Royal Palace, and usual place of Residence of our Kings, called *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Woolsey*, seated between a Noble Navigable River, and a most delectable and spacious Park full of great Varieties; of the great Chamber there, called the *Banqueting House*,
the

the like whereof for spaciousness, beauty, Painture, and exact proportion, no King in *Europe* can parallel; the Ceiling whereof was all painted by the Hand of the famous *Sir Pet. Paul Rubens*; of *Berkley-House*; of the many stately uniform Piles in *St. James's Fields*, of *Wallingford-House*, *Northumberland-House*, and of *Britain's Burse*, or the *New Exchange*, a place excellently furnished with all kind of choice Commodities and Wares for Ladies; of *Salisbury-House*, and of the *Savoy*, a vast Building, first erected by *Peter Earl of Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Henry the Third*, who after purchased the same for her Son, *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and is now a famous Hospital, built all of huge Stone, and more like a Kings Palace; of another Royal Palace called *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward the Sixth*; of *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Newport*, *Mountague*, and *Southampton-Houses*; of the four Inns of Court; of the uniform stately Buildings; and fore-mentioned large *Piazza's*, or open places (for which the Cities in *Italy*, are so highly esteemed) in *Covent-Garden*, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, and *Southampton-Buildings*; in *Leicester-Fields*, in *St. James's-Fields*, *Moor-Fields*, and now in *Sohoe-Fields*; Lastly, the many large well-furnished Markets, as *Leaden-Hall*, *Stocks*, *Milkstreet*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Southampton*, *St. Albans*, *Westminster*, *Hungerford*, *Brook-Markets*, and the great Market of *Smithfield* for Horses, Oxen, Sheep, &c. which are not to be equalled in any of our neighbour-Countreys.

The Savoy.

Somerset-House.

Piazas about London.

Markets.

As for the Borough of *South-mark*, granted by King *Edward the Sixth*, by his Letters Patents, to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, called the *Bridg-ward* without, and Governed

Southmark.

Governed by one of the Twenty six Aldermen of *London*, it hath nothing much remarkable, only that it is so rich and populous, that it pays more in a Subsidy to the King, and Musters more Men than any other City in *England* besides. A very considerable part of this Burrough was lately burnt down by a dreadful Fire, which had once seized the antient great Church of *St. Saviours*, but by great industry was preserved; and now those Streets are beautifully Re-built, after the the Regular manner which has been observed in *London*.

Lastly, Very remarkable also is the Champaign of the Country on all sides of this great City; for the number of the Royal Palaces, the multitude of stately Houses, and Gardens of Noblemen, the innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-Houses of the wealthy Citizens; the pleasant fertile Meadows, inclosed Pastures, and Corn-Fields; the abundance of Nurseries and Seminaries, where are to be Sold all sorts of Fruit-Trees, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, as well for Physick, as for Food and Delight; the frequency, populousness, and wealthiness of the Villages; whereas the Champaigns about *Rome* and *Madrid* are more like Desarts.

The Arms
of the City
of Lon-
don.

The Arms of the City of *London*, are *Argent* a Cross *Gules*, with the Sword of *St. Paul*, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as some have conceited; for this Coat did belong to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat. Tyler* the Rebel, as Learned Antiquaries affirm.

The Priviledges and Immunities of this famous City, Granted by several Kings of *England*, and forfeited by the late horrid Rebellion, were Graciously confirmed by his Majesty
now

now Reigning, without their first submitting themselves, Life and Member, and all other things belonging to the City, to the Kings Will, as was done to His Predecessor King *Henry* the Third, after they had been in Rebellion against him, as is before hinted.

Here it might reasonably be expected that something should be said, of several others of our Famous Cityes of *England*, as of *York*, *Bristol*, *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, *Salisbury*, *Winchester*, *Bath*, *Durham*, *Excester*, *Lincoln*, *Chester*, &c. and therein of our Magnificent Cathedrals, not to be parallell'd for Number, Beauty, Grandeur, and Solidity of Building, either in *Italy*, *France* or *Spain*, and likewise of many other particular things, worthy of Note, in each of them; Also of our other great In-land Towns, as *Northampton*, *Ipswich*, *Nottingham*, *Colchester*, *St. Edmonds-Bury*, *Leeds*, *Beverley*, *Stanford*, *Newark*, *Shrewsbury*, *Taunton*, *Malbrough*, &c. Their Beautiful, and large Churches, Stately Market-places, Streets, Town-Houses, Inns, Shops, and other remarkable Buildings, and excellent Rivers, whereon many of them are situate; Some of which Towns are no less beautiful than divers Foreign Cities, that are very much talked of here; of our admirable Sea-Ports, and Harbours, as *Plymouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Weymouth*, *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, *Dover*, *Tarmouth*, *Boston*, *Kingston upon Hull*, *Newcastle*, &c. of their Riches, Trade, Manufactories, and Shipping, also of the Strength, and Fortifications of some of them. Of the many Stately and Magnificent Palaces in several parts of this Kingdom, not only those of his Majesty, some of which may well be said to equal, if not excel the most Celebrated Houses of Foreign Monarchs, as *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, *Audley End*, &c.

Of other
Cities.

In-land
Towns.

Sea-Ports.

Palaces.

But

But also those of Particular Noble Men and others, such are *Nottingham Castle* belonging to the Duke of *New-Castle*; *New-Hall*, the seat of the Duke of *Albmarle*; the Seat of the Duke of *Beaufort*; *Beauvoire Castle*, of the Earl of *Rutland*; *Draiton*, of the Earl of *Peterburg*; *Wilton*, of the Earl of *Pembroke*; *Copt-Hall*, of the Earl of *Dorset*; *Eustan*, of the Earl of *Arlington*, *Wansted House*, of Sir *Josiah Child*, and innumerable others, but these would serve for the Subject of another Volume as large as this.

*Of the Universities of England,
and first of Oxford.*

THE *English* Universities are so famous beyond the Seas, and so much surpass all others in the World, that they abundantly deserve a larger Account than can suite with the designed brevity of this Manual; however, they shall not be passed over in silence.

Nothing was ever devised more singularly beneficial to Gods Church, and Mans Happiness, than what our Ancestors have, to their eternal renown, performed by settling such vast Revenues, and erecting such admirable Structures for Learning, as our Universities do contain; and by providing thereby that Men of choice parts, after reasonable time spent in contemplation, may be called forth to Act and Practice in Church and State.

In the beautiful Fabrick of the Kingdom of *England*, the two Eyes are the two Universities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, those two Nurseries or Seminaries of Learning and Religion, which for Number and Magnificence of richly Endowed Colledges; for liberal Stipends to all sorts of Publick Professors; for well furnished publick and private Libraries; for large Charters, Priviledges, and Immunities; for number, and quality of Students; for exact Discipline and Order, are not to be parallell'd in the whole World.

They were antiently called *Academies*, from a Grove so named near *Athens*, whither *Plato*, *Zenocrates*, and other Philosophers retired, for the Study of *Sciences*.

Of latter times they have been stiled *Universities*. A professione *Universaliæ Scientiarum & Artium liberalium*.

An University is now properly an *Incorporation* (under one Government) of many publick Schools, ordained especially for the Study and Profession of *Divinity*, *Civil-Law*, and *Physick*, and also of *Phylosophy*, and of other *Liberal Sciences* and Arts, as Handmaids to the former.

Oxford, quasi *Ousford*, *Isidis Vadum*. the name *University* of the chief River whereon it is seated, or perhaps from *Bovis Vadum*, a Ford for Oxen to pass through, before the use of Bridges; as *Thracius Bospherus*, signifying the like, is by the Germans called *Ochenfurt*.

It is seated at the meeting of two clear Fishy Rivers, in such a healthy Air, and pleasant rich Soil, that it hath antiently been called, *Bellostium Bellasis*, or *Beaulieu*.

It lies 51 Degrees, 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, almost in the same Climate with that most antient famous City

and University of *Athens*, that once fruitful Mother, and careful Nurse of many Arts and Sciences, and beneficial Inventions.

Oxford was a place of publick Studies above 900 years ago, and much augmented (not founded) by the Learned *Saxon* King *Alfred*, hath been very antiently reckoned the *Second University* among the four principal of *Europe*, whereof the others are *Paris* in *France*, *Bononia*, now called *Bologna* in *Italy*, and *Salamanca* in *Spain*: and although *Paris* hath usually been named in the first place, yet it hath been acknowledged to be *Oxonie Propago*; and if *Paris* for a time was more flourishing, yet since, in many respects, 'tis excelled by this of *Oxford*.

Oxford is an antient City, consisting of two sorts of Inhabitans, viz. *Students*, and *Citizens*, living one amongst another, though wholly separate for Government and manners: for when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be separated by a River, they thought best to disjoyn them, as much as might conveniently be, by Priviledges and whole manner of Government; so that there are not the same limits; for the University have them much larger; not the same stroke and authority of Justice, or power of Magistrates: for the Chancellor of the University, and in his absence his Vice-Chancellor is not only in place, but in all affairs of moment, (though concerning the City it self) superior to the Mayor of the Town.

Nor are they Governed by the same kind of Laws, for ail Members of the University, are subject to the Vice Chancellors Judicial Courts; which are ruled wholly by the Civil-Law.

Over

Over the University, next under the King, is placed the fore-mentioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor; who is usually one of the Prime Nobility, and nearest in favour with the Sovereign Prince, Elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*; whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Priviledges thereof, to call Assemblies to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, punish Delinquents, &c.

This great Honour is enjoyed at present by James Duke of Ormond, Lord Steward of the Kings Household.

The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of Oxford, is the High Steward, who is nominated by the Chancellor; and approved by the University, and is also *durante vita*; whose Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in the execution of their Places; also to hear and determine Capital Causes, according to the Laws of the Land, and Priviledges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

This Honour is held by John Earl of Bridgewater.

The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, and is commonly the Head of some Colledge: His Duty is in the Chancellors absence to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do if he were present. Moreover, he takes care that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises, be performed; that Hereticks, Fanaticks, Nonconformists, Pandors, Bawds, and Whores, &c. be expelled the University, and the converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers

and publick Servants of the University, duly perform their duty ; that Courts be duly called; and Law Suits determined without delay ; in a word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The present Vice Chancellor, is *Dr. Timothy Halton*, Provost of *Queens Colledge*.

Proctors.

Fourthly, the two Proctors chosen every year out of the several Colledges by turns, these are to assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the business of Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees, in searching after, and punishing all Violaters of Statutes, or Priviledges of the University, all Night-walkers, &c.

They have also the oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wronged.

They are at present *Mr. Halton* of *Queens-Colledge*, and *Mr. Oliver* of *St. John's-Colledge*.

Publick Orator.

Next in order is the Publick Orator, whose business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation: also at the Reception of any Prince or great Person that comes to see the University, to make solemn Harangues, &c. He is now *Mr. Wyatt* of *Christ-Church*.

Keeper of the Records.

There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Priviledges, and Records that concern the University, but also to be always ready to produce them before the Chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Priviledges of the said University. This Office is now in the Trust of *Dr. Wallis*.

The Regi-

Lastly, Is the Register of the University, *Mr. Benjamin Cooper*, whose Office is to Register all Transacti-

Transactions, in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Besides the fore-mentioned Officers, there are certain Publick Servants of the University, called *Bedels*, from the *High Dutch Bitten*, or else from the *Low Dutch Bidden*, to summon, admonish, or pray; of these there are six, whereof three are called *Squire Bedels*, and carry large Maces of Silver Gilt; the other three are stiled *Yeomen Bedels*, and carry Large Silver Maces ungilt.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in Publick, doing what belongs to his place, and at his Command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison, to summon any, to publish the calling of Courts or Convocations, to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c.

Upon more solemn times and Occasions, there is a seventh, that carries in his hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Verger*, who, with all the other six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less note, shall be passed by.

Many Kings of *England* have been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Priviledges of the Universities.

By Charter of *Edward* the Third, the Mayor of *Oxford*, is to obey the orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the Chief Burgeses in *Oxford*, and also the High Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, every year in a solemn manner take an Oath, given by the Vice Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Rights, Priviledges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

Privi-
ledges.

And every year on the day of *St. Scholastica*, being the Tenth of *February*, a certain number of the Principal Burgeſſes, publickly and ſolemnly do pay to each one a Penny, in token of their ſubmiſſion to the Orders and Rights of the University.

No Viſtuals to be taken by the Kings Purveyors, within five miles of *Oxford*, unleſs the King himſelf comes thither.

King *James* of happy memory, honoured both Universities, with the privilege of ſending each two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

It is none of the leaſt Priviledges belonging to the two Universities, that they are ſubject to the Viſitation or Correction of none but the King, or whom he ſhall pleaſe to Commiſſionate.

By Charter of *Henry* the Fourth, it is left to the choice of the Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the University there inhabiting, accuſed for Felony or High Treason, ſhall be tryed by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the University, though now, where Life or Limb is concerned, the Criminal is left to be Tryed by the Laws of the Land.

No Students of *Oxford*, may be ſued at *Common-Law* for Debts, Accounts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath Power to determine Cauſes, to Imprison, as aforeſaid, to give corporal puniſhment, to excommunicate, to ſuſpend, and to baniſh.

Antiently in *Oxford*, as now in *Leyden*, (and many other Universities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any diſtinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houſes, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures, and Diſpute. After that, there were divers Houſes for Students only to live

Colledges
and Halls.

live together in Society, (as now in the *Inns of Court*, and of *Chancery* at *London*) and those places were called either *Inns* from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lives wholly upon his own Charges, until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Lodging, Diet, Cloaths, and Books, such Students, as, by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to Govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances, made by the said Patrons or Founders. And these are called *Colledges*, whereof the first thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol*, and *Merton Colledges*, in *Oxford*, all made *Colledges* in the *Twelfth Century*, after the Birth of Christ; although, *University Colledge* hath been reckoned a place for Students, ever since the year *Eight hundred seventy two*, by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid *Saxon King Alfred*, and was antiently called the *University Celledge*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences Read.

Of such Endowed *Colledges* there are in *Oxford* *Eighteen*, and of *Halls* (where, with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or annual Pensions, annexed to some one or two of them) there are *Seven*; of all which, the Names and Governours as they are at present, this is the true List.

*The Colledges and Halls in Oxford,
with the Names and Titles of their
respective Governours.*

The Colledges are Eighteen.

Christ Church, L. Bishop of Oxon, Dr. Fell,
Dean.

Magdalen Colledge, Dr. Henry Clerk, President.

New Colledge, Dr. John Beeston, Warden.

All Souls Col. Dr. Thomas James, Warden.

Merton Col. Sir Thomas Clayton, Warden.

Corpus Christi, Dr. Robert Newlin, President.

Queens Col. Dr. Timothy Halton, Provost.

St. Johns, Dr. Will. Levinz, President.

Trinity Col. Dr. Ralph Bathurst, President.

Brazen-Nose Mr. ——— Mear, Principal.

Oriel Col. Dr. Thomas Say, Provost.

Wadham Col. Dr. Gilbert Ironside, Warden.

Lincoln Col. Dr. Tho. Marshal, Rector.

University Col. Mr. Obad. Walker, Master.

Exeter Col. Dr. Arthur Bury, Rector.

Baliol Col. Mr. John Venn, Master.

Jesus Col. Dr. ——— Lloyd, Principal.

Pembroke, Dr. John Hall, Master.

The Halls are Seven.

Magdalen Hall. Dr. Levett, Principal.

Edmond Hall. Dr. Stephen Penton, Principal.

Albon Hall, Dr. ——— Bouchier, Principal.

New Inn, Mr. ——— Stone, Principal.

Gloucester Hall, Dr. Eaton, Principal.

St. Mary. Hall, Dr. ——— Crouther, Principal.

Hart Hall. Dr. ——— Lanfie, Principal.

These

These Colledges have within their own Walls Lectures, Disputations, all Professions, and Liberal Sciences Read and Taught, and in some of them, Publick Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers; insomuch, that they seem so many Compleat Universities, and are not inferior to some, in our Neighbor Countreys. *Lipsius* (whose Testimony among the Learned is very considerable) saith of one Colledg of *Oxford* in his time, what might be said of some others there, and in *Cambridge*, *Non credo in orbe terrarum extra Anglum simile esse, addam, aut fuisse: Magnæ illic opes & vectigalia, &c. Verbo vis dicam, unum Oxoniense Collegium (rem inquisivi) superat vel decem nostræ.*

The Names of the present Professors and Lecturers in Oxford.

Regius Professor of Divinity. Dr. Will. Jane.
Margaret Professor of Divinity, Dr. John Hall.

Regius Professor of Physick, Dr. ——— Luffe.

Regius Professor of Civil-Law, Dr. ——— Bouchier.
Publick Orator, ——— Mr. Wyatt.

Regius Professor of the Oriental Tongues, Dr. Samuel Pocock.

Regius Professor of the Greek Tongue, Dr. Levinz.

Anatomy Reader. Dr. ——— Luffe.

Reader of History, Dr. ——— Lamfire.

Reader of Natural Philosophy, Sir Thomas Millington.

Astronomy Reader, Mr. Edward Barnard.

Reader of Moral Philosophy, Dr. Baptist Levinz.

Botanick Reader Dr. ——— Morison.

The whole number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colledges, are about One thousand ; and of other Students about twice as many ; besides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardeners, &c.

There were antiently in this University, before the Founding of Colledges, Two hundred *Hospitia Studiosorum*, Inns, Hostels, or Halls ; and as *Armachanus* writes, there were Thirty thousand Students ; and twenty miles round *Oxford*, were by the Kings of *England* set apart, for Provision in Victuals for this City.

The Disci-
pline.

The Discipline of these Colledges and Halls, is far more exact and excellent, than in any Foreign University.

First, all that intend to take any Degree, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some Colledge or Hall : then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House. Next, they are to be Subject to the Chief Magistrate of the University, to perform publick Exercise, and to be subject to the Publick Statutes thereof. They are to suffer themselves to be shut up by night in their several Houses. They are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colledges, without their Caps and Gowns, an excellent Order no where observed in Foreign parts, but in *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in *Latine*, *Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of *Spain*, and in *Conimbra*, and *Evora* in *Portugal*. Their Gowns are all to be Black, only the Sons of the Higher Nobility are herein indulged ; and all Doctors are honoured with Purple, or rather Scarlet Robes, which antiently were allowed only to Emperors or Kings ; but now in *England*, besides the King, all Peers in *Parliament*,

liament, all *Doctors* in the *Universities*, all *Mayors* and *Governours* of *Cities*, and all the *Principal Judges*, are at certain times cloathed in *Scarlet*.

The *Degrees* taken in the *University*, are only *Degrees*. two, *viz.* of *Batchelor* and *Master* (for so they are antiently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, as in the *Arts*.) At present, the *Degrees* in those three *Professions*, are called *Batchelors* and *Doctors*, (only in the *Arts*) *Batchelor* and *Master*.

Every year at the *Act*, or time of complea- *The Act.* ting the *Degree* of *Master*, both in the three *Professions* and *Arts*, (which is always the *Monday* after the *Sixth* of *July*) there are (unless some extraordinary occasion hinders) great *Solemnnities*, not only for publick *Exercises*, but *Feastings*, *Comedies*, and a mighty *Concourse* of *Strangers*, from all parts, to their *Friends* and *Relations*, then compleating their *Degrees*, whereby, and by the set *Fees*, it usually costs a *Doctor* of *Divinity*, *Law*, or *Physick*, about One hundred pounds *Sterling*, and a *Master* of *Arts*, *Twenty* or *Thirty* pounds *Sterling*. *Fees of a Doctor taking his Degrees.*

In these three *Professions*, and in the *Arts*, there proceed *Masters*, or *Doctors* yearly, about One hundred and fifty, and every *Lent*, about Two hundred *Batchelors* of *Arts*.

The time required by *Statute* for *Studying* in the *University*, before the taking of the fore-mentioned *Degrees*, because it is much longer than what is required in any *Foreign University*, shall here be set down more particularly.

To take the *Degree* of *Batchelor* in *Arts*, is re- *Batchelors* quired four years, and three years more for to *of Arts,* be *Master* of *Arts*. *and Ma-*

Now the year is divided into four *Terms*, the *sters of* first begins the *10th* of *October*, and ends the *Arts.* *17th*

The four
Terms.

17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas Term*: The Second, called *Hilary* or *Lent Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the Saturday before *Palm-Sunday*: The Third, called *Easter Term*, begins the 10th day after *Easter*, and ends the Thursday before *Whitsunday*: The Fourth, is called *Trinity Term*, beginning the Wednesday after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends after the Act, sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor, and Convocation think meet.

Doctor of
Divinity.

To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily, First, have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after Seven years more, he is capable of being *Batchelor of Divinity*; and then four years more is requisite, before the Degree of Doctor can be had.

Doctor of
Law.

To take the Degree of *Doctor of Laws*, the more ordinary way is, in three years after *Master of Arts*, one may be capable of the Degree of *Batchelor*, and in four years more *Doctor of Laws*: the like for *Doctor in Physick*.

Exercises.

The Exercises required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough; yet not such, but that may be performed in less time, by any Men of good Abilities: But it was the Wisdom of our Ancestors, so to order, that before those Degrees were conferred upon any, and they allowed to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with Time and Years, and perhaps, that those of slower parts might, by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

Magnifi-
Oxford.

To speak now particularly, of the most magnificent and stately Publick Schools in Oxford, of the large Salary to each Publick Professor, of the most famous *Bodleian Library*, that for a Noble Lightsome Fabrick, number of choice Books,

Books, choice Manuscripts, diversity of Languages, liberty of Studying, facility of finding any Book, equals, if not surpasses, the famous Vatican: also the many other excellent Libraries belonging to the several Colledges. To speak of the curious Architecture, and vast charges of the New Theater, Fabricated by the most ingenious Sir Christopher Wren, at the sole Cost and Charges of the most Reverend Father in God, Gilbert, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, for the use of Scholastick Exercises, and of the most excellent Printing-Presses there. To speak of the Beautiful, solid Stone Buildings, Chappels, Halls, large Revenues, admirable Discipline of several Colledges, excellent accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps, and Allowances for poor Scholars, &c. To describe the most delightful publick Physick Garden, abounding with variety of choice Plants, and surrounded with stately Stone Walls, at the sole Expences of the Right Honourable, Thomas Earl of Danby, would require another Volume.

Yet the newly Erected *Museum* in *Oxford* cannot well be passed over, without some brief account thereof.

The *Museum*, a large and stately Pile of squared Stone, was built at the Charge of the University, who found such a Building necessary, in order to the promoting, and carrying on with greater ease and success, several parts of useful and curious Learning, for which it is so well contrived and designed.

It Borders upon the West end of the Theatre, having a very magnificent Portal on that side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with several curious Frizes, and other Artificial Embellishments. The Front about sixty Feet, is to the Street, Northward, where is this Inscription

scription over the entrance in guilt Characters, *Musæum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiæ, Officina Chimica*. The first foundation was laid on the 14th. of April. 1679, and it was happily finished on the 20th of March, 1683. at which time a rich and Noble Collection of Curiosities, was presented to the University by that excellent and publick-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole* Esquire, a Person so well known in the World, that he needs no further elogium in this short Narrative, and the same day there deposited, and afterwards digested, and put into a just series and order, by the great care and diligence of the Learned, *Robert Plott*, Doctor of Laws, who at the worthy Donors request is entrusted with the custody of the *Musæum*. By the beginning of May following, the Rarities were all fixed in their distinct Cabinets and places, and the room furnisht in every part of it: But it was not opened publickly, till after the 21 day of that Month. On which day their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Dutchess of *Yorke*, and the Princess *Ann*, with a great number of Earls and Lords, and other Persons of quality, who either accompanied their Royal Highnesses to *Oxon*, or came to pay their Devoires to them, and shew the greatness and sincerity of their Zeal to the Royal Family, were first entertained in it, and at the Entrance were received with a sett speech by Dr. *Plott*: the Vice-Chancellor, the Lord Bishop of *Oxon*, the Doctors of all Faculties, and both Proctors, attending in their Formalities; which being ended, they proceeded to take a particular view of the chiefest Curiosities, and afterwards were pleased to accept of a Banquet, prepared for them at the Charge of the University.

A brief description of this Building is, as follows.

It consists of ten Rooms, whereof the three principal and largest are Publick, being each in length about 56 Feet, and in Breadth 25. The uppermost is properly the *Musæum Ashmoleanum*, where an Inferior Officer always attends, to shew the Rarities to Strangers. The middle Room is the School of Natural History, where the Professor of Chymistry, who is at present Dr. Plott, Reads 3 times a Week, on *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Frydays*, during the time of the Chymical course, which continues an entire Month, concerning all Natural Bodies, relating to, and made use of in Chymical preparations, particularly, as to the Countries, and places where they are produced, and found, their Natures, their Qualities and Virtues, their effects, and by what Marks and Characteristicks they are distinguished one from another, Natural from Artificial, true from Sophisticated, with their several mixtures and preparations in Tryals and Experiments, with the entire process of that Noble Art, very necessary to the cure of Diseases, when carefully managed by Learned and skilful Persons.

The lower Room, to which there is a descent by a double pair of Stairs, is the Laboratory, perchance one of the most beautiful and useful in the World, furnished with all sorts of Furnaces, and all other necessary Materials, in order to use and practise. Which part is with very great satisfaction performed by Mr. *Christopher White*, the skilful and industrious Operator of the University, who by the direction of the Professor, shews all sorts of Experiments, chiefly relating to that course, according to the limitation established by the Order of the Vice-Chancellor.

Near adjoyning to the Laboratory are two
fair

fair Rooms, whereof one is designed for a Chymical Library, to which several Books of that Argument have been already presented: the other is made use of as a Store-room for Chymical preparations, where such as stand in need of them, are furnished at easie rates: the design of this building being not only to advance the Studies of true and real Philosophy, but also to conduce to the uses of Life, and the improvement of Medicine. Near the *Museum* is a handsome Room fitted for a Library of natural History and Philosophy. The other remaining Rooms, are the lodging Chamber, and Studies of the Keeper of the *Museum*, whereof one, which is most convenient, is sometimes employed and made use of for private courses of Anatomy.

Accessions are continually made to the *Museum* by several worthy Persons, as Dr. Robert Huntington, who hath given Hieroglyphicks, and other *Ægyptian* Antiquities: Mr. Aaron Goodyear, to whose generous favour they owe there an entire Mummy: and the eminently Learned, Martin Lister, Dr. of Physick, who has presented the University with a large Cabinet of Natural Rarities of his own Collection, and of several *Roman* Antiquities, as Altars, Medals, Lamps, &c. found here in *England*: So that it is justly believed, that in a few years it will be one of the most famous Repositories in *Europe*.

Of the Philosophical Society.

THere is also in this famous University lately established a Society, by the name of the *Philosophical Society*, for the Improvement of real and experimental Philosophy.

In order to the better carrying on this generous and useful design, they have settled a
Cor-

Correspondence with the Royal Society at *London*; of which several of them are Fellows, and with the Society at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, lately Established there for the same good purpose.

Of this Society are, Dr. *John Wallis*, Savilian Professor of Geometry.

Dr. *Ralph Bathurst*, Dean of *Wells*, and President of Trinity Colledge.

Dr. *Henry Beeson*, Warden of New Colledge.

Dr. *William Levett*, Principal of *Magdalen Hall*.

Dr. *Henry Aldrick*, Canon of *Christ Church*.

Dr. *Thomas Smith*, Fellow of *St. Mary Magdalen Colledge*.

Dr. *Robert Plott*, Professor of Chymistry, and one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society.

Dr. *Robert Pitt*, Fellow of *Wadham Colledge*, and Professor of *Anatomy*.

Dr. *Gibbons*, Fellow of *St. John's Colledge*.

Mr. *Edward Bernard*, B. D. and Savilian Professor of *Astronomy*.

Mr. *John Massey*, Fellow of *Merton Colledge*, and senior Proctor of the University, with several others.

They meet every *Tuesday* in the Afternoon, by the permission and favour of the Government, in the natural History-School. Their present Officers are, Dr. *Wallis*, President, Dr. *Plot*, Director of Experiments. Mr. *William Musgrave*, Fellow of New Colledge, Secretary, and Mr. *John Ballard*, Fellow of New Colledge, Treasurer; which Officers hold their places only for a year. Saint *George's* day is the Anniversary day of Election. No one of the University is admitted, who is under the Degree of *Master of Arts*, or *Batchelor of Laws*. The way of admission, and the manner of procedure, as to their Debates and Experiments, are for the most part the same with what is practised in the Royal Society. of

Of Cambridge.

WHat hath been said of *Oxford*, the like may be said of her Sister *Cambridge*, which for *Antiquities*, Gracious Priviledges, Beautiful Colledges, large Revenues, good Discipline, number of Students, plenty of Dyet, and of all other things necessary for advancement of Learning, (if in complaisance she will at any time give place to *Oxford*, yet at the same time) will challenge Precedence, before any other University of the Christian World.

The University of *Cambridge*, in some few particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chan-
cellor.

The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at present *Christopher Duke of Albemarle*) is not so *durante vita*, but may be Elected every three years, *aut manere in eodem officio durante tacito consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all Priviledged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are Tryed and Determined by the Civil and Statute Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also a High Steward, chosen by the Senate, and holds by Patent from the University, is at present the Earl of *Craven*.

Vice-Chan-
cellor.

The Vice-Chancellor is at present Dr. *Henry James*, Master of *Pembroke-Hall*: This High Officer is chosen every year, on the Third of *November*, by the Senate, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colledges and Halls. Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge*

bridge are endowed, and priviledged as the Colledges, and differ only in name.

The two Proctors are chosen every year, as *Proctors*, at *Oxford*, according to the Circle of Colledges and Halls: they are for this year, Mr. *John Ekins* Senior Proctor, Fellow of *Trinity Colledge*, and Mr. *Needham*, Fellow of *Emanuel Colledge*.

There are chosen after the same manner, two, called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors have care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

The *Custos Archivorum*, or University-Register-ster, is Mr. *James Holman*.

There are also three Esquire Beadles, Mr. *Beadles*, *John Pern*, Mr. *William Worts*, Mr. *Hugh Martin*; and one Yeoman Beadle.

This University, for the encouragement of Students, hath also divers Priviledges Granted by several Kings of *England*. Every *Michaelmas* day, the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the entrance into his Office, takes a Solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Priviledges, Liberties and Customs of this University. Moreover, on Friday before *St. Simon and Jude*, at a *Magna Congregatio*, in *St. Maries Church*, allotted for the Assembly of the whole University, the Mayor brings with him two Aldermen, four Burgeſſes, and two of every Parish, to take their Oaths before the Vice-Chancellor, for the due search of Vagabonds, suspected persons, &c. At the same time are sworn Fourteen Persons for the University, and Fourteen for the Town, to look to the Cleansing and Paving of the Streets.

The University hath also a Court-Leet, held twice every year, wherein are presented all Nuisances, &c.

In *Cambridge* there are no unendowed Houses appointed

appointed for Students, as is in *Oxford*, and the Houses endowed, are no more than Sixteen, but those generally so large, that the number of Students, is commonly little different from that of *Oxford*.

A Catalogue of the Colledges and Halls in the University of Cambridge; with the Names of the present Masters of each of them.

ST. Peters Colledge, Dr. Joseph Beaumont, D. D.
 Clare Hall, Dr. Samuel Blythe, D. D.
 Pembroke Hall, Dr. Nathaniel Coga. D. D.
 Corpus Christi Colledge, } Dr. John Spence. D. D.
 alias, Bennet Col.
 Trinity Hall, Sir Thomas Exton. L. L. D.
 Genvile and Caius Col. Dr. Robert Brady, M. D.
 Kings Col. Dr. John Coppleston, D. D. the Pro-
 vost.
 Queens Col. Dr. Henry James, D. D.
 St. Katherine Hall, Dr. John Eachard, D. D.
 Jesus Col. Dr. William Saywell, D. D.
 Christs Col. D. Ralph Cudworth, D. D.
 St. John Col. Doctor Humphrey Gower, D. D.
 Magdalen Col. Dr. John Peachel, D. D.
 Trinity Col. Dr. John Montague, D. D.
 Emanuel Col. Dr. John Balderston, D. D.
 Suffex and Sidney Col. Dr. Richard Minshal, D. D.

The Names of the present Publick Professors in the University of Cambridge.

Kings Professor in Divinity, Dr. Joseph Beaumont.

Lady

Lady Margarets Professor in Divinity, Dr. Ralph *Widderington*.

Mr. *Smoult* Professor of Moral Divinity.

Professor in the *Civil-Law*, D. *John Boord*.

Professor in *Physick*, D. *Robert Brady*.

Publick Orator, Mr. *John Billers*.

Methematick Professor, Mr. *Isaac Newton*, F.R.S.

Hebrew Professor, Dr. *Ralph Cudworth*.

Greek Professor, *Benjamin Pullyn*, D. D.

Arabic Professor, Dr. *Edmond Castel*.

Degrees at *Cambridge* are usually taken as at *Degrees. Oxford*, except in *Law* and *Physick*, whereof, after six year they may take the Degree of *Batchelor*, and after five years more, that of *Doctor*.

The Terms.

In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the Friday before *Palm-Sunday*. *Easter-Term* begins the Wednesday after *Easter week*, and ends the week before *Whitsontide*. *Trinity-Term* we have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Easter* to the Commencement, is but one Term with us. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

The first Tuesday of *July* is always *Dies Commencement. Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement, wherein the Masters of Arts and the Doctors of all Faculties compleat their Degrees respectively; and the *Batchelors of Art* do theirs in *Lent*, beginning at *Ashwednesday*.

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees, and 20 Minutes *Northern Latitude*.

Both these Universities are placed two easie days journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same distance from each other.

These are the two Glorious Fountains of Learning, to the Fame whereof, Foreigners come on Pilgrimage to offer up Honour and Admiration; and yet, even these had lately been like to be dried

dried up, by the over-heated Zeal of some ignorant Fanaticks.

These are the chiefeſt Store-houſes of Lettered Men, which ſend forth yearly a greet number of Divines, Civilians, Phyſicians, &c. to ſerve all parts of this Kingdom.

*Principal
Schools of
England.*

To ſupply theſe great Storehouſes, there are in ſeveral parts of *England*, *Grammar-Schools*, whereof the principal are *Westminster*, *St. Pauls*, *Wincheſter*, *Eaton*, *Merchant-Taylors*, the *Charter-houſe*, all richly Endowed, to maintain Maſters, Uſhers, and a certain number of Scholars; ſo that a Child, once admitted into theſe Schools, if he become capable, may at length be preferred to be a Scholar, or Fellow in ſome Colledge of one of theſe Universities, and will want little or no aſſiſtance from his Parents, all his life time after.

Of Schools.

*Inconve-
nience of
too many
Schools.*

Befides theſe, there are of late *Grammar-Schools*, Founded and Endowed, in almoſt every Market Town of *England*, wherein the Children of the Town are only to be Taught gratis, without any other allowance. But in the multiplying of theſe Schools, it may be doubted, whether there appeared not more Zeal than Prudence; for the Parents of ſuch School-Boys, not able to advance them to the Universities, all the reſt, beſides Reading and Writing, becomes uſeleſs; and the Youths by Eight or Ten years lazy living, rendred unapt for the labour, belonging to the more profitable Plough, and beneficial Manufactures, uſually turn either Serving-men, or Clerks to Juſtices or Lawyers, whereby they learn much Chicanery, they become cunning Petty-foggers, multiply Law-Suits, and cozen their Countrey: or if perhaps they are ſet to Trades, the little ſmattering in Learning, got at the *Grammar School*, renders them commonly proud, ſtiff-necked, ſelf-conceited,

conceited, unapt to be governed, apt to embrace every new Doctrine, Heretic, Schism, Sect, and Faction; or in case their Parents are able to put them to the University, yet for want of sufficient maintenance, and residence there, they get only to be half-Learned, and thereby a propensity to Preach Faction, Sedition, and Rebellion, to seduce those that are more ignorant than themselves, as was evident in our late unhappy Troubles, where it was observed, that the Seducers were generally such, as had been from those *Market-Latine-Schools*, advanced to be either Commoners or Servitors, for a short time in the University, (and not Fellows of Colledges) and the Seduced, ordinarily such as from these Schools became afterwards Shopkeepers, or Petty foggers. If such had been endowed with more, or perhaps with less knowledge, they had probably been much more Humble, Loyal, and Obedient to their Governours, both Civil and Ecclesiastical: And therefore the late King of *Spain*, consulting with his ablest Counsellors of State, for a general Reformation of Matters, that were found, by experience, to be inconvenient and prejudicial to his Kingdom, after mature deliberation, came to this resolution, That amongst other abuses, the great number of Countrey *Grammar-Schools*, should, by a solemn *Prematica*, or *Ordinance*, be diminished, and the Childrens time better employed at Manufactures, Trades, Husbandry, &c. Besides, upon serious consideration, it will be found, that *England* is over-stocked with Scholars, for the proportion of its Preferments, and for its Employments for Lettered Persons, whereby it comes to pass, that too many live discontented, longing for Innovations and Changes, and watching for an opportunity to alter the

*Example of
Spain.*

England
the best Or-
dered State
in the
World.

the Government both of Church and State.

Thus the Reader hath had a small Map of a huge Monarchy, the most just and easie that ever any People lived under, and many ways more happy than that which the great and good States-man, *Philip Comines*, so much admired in his days, when he declared, (after he had much commended the Policy of the *Venetian* Commonwealth) that amongst all the Seignuries in the World, *England* was the Country where the State was best ordered, and where there was the least violence and oppression upon the People.

And although the past State of *England*, immediately before the late mischievous Rebellion, may be said to be in some few circumstances more happy than the present State, as in a general conformity to the Religion established, &c. Yet as that State surpassed the Felicity of all the States both Ancient and Modern, in the whole World; so the present State of *England* doth in divers considerable circumstances, surpass even that State; considering amongst other things, that since His Majesties Restauration, by his transcendent Goodness, we have had, or at least now have, No more *Tenures in capite*; No more *Purveyances*; No more denial of *Habeas Corpus*; No more *Unreasonable Protections for Debts*; No *Illegal Impositions or Taxes*; No *Forced Benevolences*, or *Loanes*; No *Monopolies*, or *unbeneficial Projects*; No *Forced Billetting of Soldiers*; No *Coals*, and *Conduct-Money*, No *Forced Knighthoods*; No *Ship-Money*; and of late few or no Taxes at all: So that it may be said of this Kings Reign, perhaps more justly, than that of King *Solomon*, 1 Kings 4. and 25. Ver. And *Juda and Israel dwelt safely every Man under his Vine, and under his Figtree, from Dan even to Beersheba, all the days of King Solomon.*

of

Of the Reign of his blessed Father King *Charles* the Martyr, a second *David*, doubtless the like might as justly have been said, had he not been (by several refractory, mutinous, and undutiful Parliaments, that most unreasonably refused to give his Majesty necessary Supplies) constrained, and forced to have sometimes recourse to extraordinary ways of raising of Money.

Of the rest of His Majesties Kingdoms, Dominions, &c.

A Brief Account was intended to be given of all the rest of His Majesties Kingdoms, Dominions, Countreys, Territories, Plantations, and Places, which shall be reserved for another opportunity: only after a short Relation of the two Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, shall follow a Catalogue of all the Governours, constituted by His Majesty in Foreign Parts; together with all the Ambassadors, Envoyes, Residents, Consuls, and Agents, at this time employed abroad, and conclude with the Account of the Royal Society, and two or three other Societies, who have entred into Partnership for carrying on certain late Inventions, of considerable benefit and advantage to the Publick.

After *England*, the antient Kingdom of *SCOTLAND* hath the precedence, the chief Governor whereof, under His Majesty, is the Lord HIGH COMMISSIONER of *SCOTLAND*, who, by that Title, enjoys the ordinary Power and Authority of a Vice-Roy, and is at present His Royal Highness, *JAMES* Duke of *TORR*, who hath all along, until his late Happy Return
Q into

into *England*, executed the same, to the general satisfaction of that whole Nation.

Ireland.

THe next is the Kingdom of *IRELAND*, the Governor whereof is his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, who by the Title of Lord-Lieutenant, is as Vice-Roy of *IRELAND*, and lives with more Splendour and Grandeur, than perhaps any other Vice-Roy of *Europe*; which Government now, during his said Graces stay here in *England*, and till his return thither, is committed by the King, to the charge of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Arran*, his Grace's Son, who is the present Lord Deputy.

Other Dominions belong to the King of *England*, which either for number of People, or large extent, may as well deserve the name of Kingdoms as divers Countreys which under the King of *Spain*, have long enjoyed that Title, as *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, &c. but our Kings have never affected those swelling Titles.

Of Jersey and Guernsey.

THe next and nearest are His Majesties two small Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, lying near the Coasts of *France*, with two lesser, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, now in His Majesties possession, in both of which, generally, is still retained the French Tongue.

Jersey.

Jersey, the biggest of the two, though not above Fifty miles in Circumference, is a most fertile Soil, producing all Kinds of Grain, and several sorts of good Fruit, especially Apples,
of

Of which they make great quantities of Cider; 'Tis well flockt with Cattle, particulacly Sheep, furnishing the Inhabitants with great store of fine Wooll, which imployes most of the Poor in making Stockings, chiefly sent over into *France*, their nearest Market. His Majesties Governor here, is that experienced Souldier, Sir *John Lanier*, who resides in *Castle-Elizabeth*, a strong Castle, seated on a Rock, which commands the Harbour.

There are Three Companies of Foot at present here, the first is the Governors own; the other two are Commanded by Major *Henry Boade*, the Deputy-Governour, and Captain *Charles Manmayring*.

For the *Civil Government* of this Island, the *Civil Government*. Principal Officer next to the Governor is the Bayliff, Sir *Philip Cartret*, and under him are Twelve Justices or Jurats, who with the Bayliff, Administer Justice, and determine all Causes and Controversies, of above the value of One hundred Crowns: Other Petty Matters are decided by one of those Justices. They can Appeal to *England* to the King and Council. The best Seat in the Island, is *St. Antoine* belonging to Sir *Philip Cartret*.

The Island of *Guernsey*, lying about Twenty *Guernsey*. miles distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that also is, and is not much less in quantity, but is somewhat inferior in the richness of the Soyl, which hath this rare quality, That it nourishes no venomous Creature in it. Both of them are furnished with great variety of Fish. Here are ten Parishes in the Island, the first of which is *St. Peters Port*, which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipping. Along the sides of the *Peer*, which is curiously paved, is the usual

walk of the Inhabitants of the Town. One of the pleasantest Seats in the Island, is *de Granges*, belonging to *James Beauvoir*, Esq; Another is *St. Mares*, belonging to *Sir Edmond Andros*.

The Right Honourable *Christopher* Viscount *Hatton* is His Majesties Governour here, who hath three Foot Companies under his Command; the first of which is his own, the other two belong to Captain *George Littleton*, the Deputy-Governour, and to his Lordships Brother, Captain *Charles Hatton*.

The Government is in all respects like that of *Jersey*, by a Bayliff, who is *Sir Edmond Andros*, and Twelve Justices or Jurats. They have also the same Appeal to *England*, to the King and Council.

His Majesties Territories in *America*.

Of His Majesties Territories in America, these are the present Governours, viz. in

New England, *Edward Cranfield*, Esq; Governour.

Virginia, The Right Honourable, *Charles Lord Howard of Effingham*, Governour, and *Sir Henry Chicheley*, Deputy-Governour.

Mary-Land, the Right Honourable *John Lord Baltimore*, Governour.

Jamaica, *Sir Thomas Lench*, Governour.

Barbados, *Sir Richard Dutton*, Kt. Governour.

Bermudos, *Sir Henry Heydon*, Governour.

New-York, Colonel *Dungan*, Governour.

The *Leeward-Islands*, viz.

St Christophers, *Nevis*,

Montserat, *Anguilla*, &c.

from *Porto Rico* to *Gua-*

dalupa.

} Col. *Sir William Stapleton*, Captain-General, and Chief Governour.

Newfound-

Newfound-Land.

Carolina,

Pensilvania, Mr. William Penn.

Prefidents, Chiefs, &c. in East India.

Surat, John Child, Esq; President.

Bombay, Charles Ward, Esq; Deputy Governour.

On the Coast of Cormandel.

*Fort St. Georges, William Gyfford, Esq; President
of all the Factories on that Coast, and of the
Bay of Bengala.*

Hughly in the Bay, John Beard, Esq; Agent.

Cassumbiozan, Job Charnock, Esq; Chief.

Syam,

Canton in China,

Tonquin,

*To these places Persons are
sent, but as yet not known
who will be Chief.*

*Sir Joseph Ash, Governour of the East India Com-
pany.*

Sir Josiah Child, Deputy Governour.

Mr. Blackburn, Secretary.

In Africa.

In *Africa*, His Majesty hath been pleased to grant to the Royal *African* Company, by his Letters Patents, a Liberty of Trading, all along the Western Coasts thereof, from *Cape Verde*, in 14 degr. Nor. Lat. to the *Cape* of good Hope, 32 South Lat. with prohibition to all others of his Subjects Trading there. The Residence of their Chief Agent is at *Cape Coast*, where they have a strong Castle or Fort.

A List of His Majesty of Great Britain His several Ministers now Residing in Foreign Courts; with their respective Characters.

IN France, Richard, Viscount Preston, Envoyé Extraordinary.

In Spain, none since Sir Hen. Goodrick, Kt. Envoyé Extrordinary.

In Sweden, none since the late Philip Warwick, Esq; Envoyé Extraordinary.

In Denmark, none since the late Lord Bodmin, deceased.

In Portugal, Charles Fansham, Esq; Envoyé Extraordinary.

At Constantinople, James Lord Chandos, Ambassador.

In Holland, Thomas Chudleigh, Esq; Envoye Extraordinary.

In Flanders, Sir Richard Bulstrode, Kt. Resident.

At Florence, Sir Thomas Dereham, Kt. Envoyé Extraordinry.

To the Princes of Lunenburg, and of Brunswick, and to the Hans Towns. } Bevil Skelton, Esq; Envoyé Extraordinary.

At Ratisbone,

} Edmond Poly, Esq; Resident.

*His Majesty of Great Britain,
His Consuls in several parts
of the World for the English
Nation.*

Lisbonne, Thomas Maynard, Esq; and is Con- Portugal.
sul-General for all the Kingdom of Por-
tugal.

St. Sebastian, Mr. Morgan. Spain.

Sevilla, St. Lucar, Ayamonte, &c. Thomas Rum-
bold, Esq;

Cadiz, and Porto de Santa Maria, Sir Martin West-
com, Kt.

Malaga, Gibralter, &c. Richard Pendarvis, Esq;

Alicante, Thomas Jeffreys, Esq;

Carthagen, Mr. Henry Petit.

Barcelona, Signior Domingo de Roca.

Canaries, Mr. Richard Owen.

Bayon, Mr. John Westcomb.

France.

Marseilles, Mr. Robert Lang.

Genoa, Mr. John Kirke.

Italy.

Legorn, Sir Thomas Dereham.

Naples, Mr. George Davies.

Messina in Sicilia, Mr. Charles Ball.

Venice, Mr. John Hobson.

Turkey.

Zante, Mr. Pendarvis.

Smyrna, Mr. William Raye.

Aleppo, Mr. Gamaliel Nightingale.

Trypoly in Syria. Mr. Peter Vander Drieschen.

Cyprus, Mr. Balthazar Sauvan.

Africa.

Alexandria in Ægypt, Mr. Browers.

Tunis, Mr. Francis Baker.

Argiers, Mr. Samuel Martin.

Tripoly in Barbary, Mr. Richard Baker.

A List of the Foreign Ministers at present residing in the Court of the King of Great Britain.

France, Monsieur Barillon, Ambassador Extraordinary from France.

Spain, Don Pedro Ronquillos, Knight of the Order of Calatrava, Ambassador in Ordinary from Spain.

Holland, The Heer Van Zitters, Ambassador in Ordinary from the States-General.

Empire of Germany. { The Count de Thun, Knight of Malta, Envoyé Extraordinary from the Emperour.

Portu.

Portugal, Don *Joseppe de Feria*, Envoyé Extraordinary from *Portugal*.

Denmarke, Monsieur *Lente*, Envoyé Extraordinary from *Denmarke*.

Sweden, Monsieur *Lyomberg*, Envoyé Extraordinary from *Sweden*.

Venice, Signore——*Vignola*, Resident from *Venice*.

Florence, Signore *Francisco Terriesi*, Resident from the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

Brandenburg. Monsieur *Bessier*, Resident from the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

Cologne, Monsieur *Gloxin* Resident from the Elector of *Cologne*.

Genoa, Signore *Carlo Ottone*, Agent from the Republick of *Genoa*.

Poland, The Sieur *Van Laer*, Agent from *Poland*.

Of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

HAVING in this small Treatise had occasion to make known to the World, by Name, our Princes, Prelats, Nobles, Great Officers of State, Privy Counsellors, Principal Courtiers, our Judges, Sergeants at Law, Civilians, &c. all now living; and likewise all those worthy Governours, and eminent Professors, in our two famous Universities, It will not be amiss to name also all those who of late have lifted themselves, for promoting that admirable ingenious design, for bettering the condition of Humane Life, by a vigorous advancement of Real Knowledge, and a speedy improvement of Arts and Sciences: of whose Institution, Progress, and many very useful Discoveries, take this brief Account, extracted, in part, out of that excellent History, written by Dr. Sprat, now Dean of Westminster.

First Foundation of the Society.

The first Assembly, which laid the Foundation of this *Royal Society*, (was some years before the happy Restauration of our dread Sovereign *CHARLES* the Second) at *Wadham Colledge* in *Oxford*, in the Lodgings of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester*, where did then usually meet, Dr. *Seth Ward*, now Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*, the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Sir *William Petty*, Mr. *Matthew Wren*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Bathurst*, now Dean of *Wells*, Sir
Chri-

Christopher Wren, now His Majesties Surveyor-General, *Mr. Hooke*, and some others; all Persons of incomparable worth. Afterwards, about the year 1658. many of them living in *London*, had a meeting at *Gresham Colledge*, and this meeting was augmented by the accession of the Lord Viscount *Brounker*, Lord *Brereton*, Sir *Rob. Moray*, Sir *Paul Neil*, *John Evelyn* Esq; *Thomas Henshaw* Esq; *Henry Slingsby* Esq; Dr. *Timothy Clarke*, Sir *Geo. Ent*, *William Ball* Esq; *Abraham Hill* Esq; Dr. *William Croon*, and divers other eminent Persons, till that wonderful pacifick year 1660; then the design being favoured by some ingenious worthy Persons, who, to their immortal Honour, had followed the King in His Exile: at length, His Majesty taking notice thereof, was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing date the 22th of April 1663. whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the knowledge of Natural Things, and useful Arts, by Experiments, wherein His Majesty declares Himself to be Founder and Patron, granting them power to purchase Lands and Houses, to have a Common Seal, a Coat of Arms, two Secretaries, two or more Curators of Experiments, one or more Clerks, and two Sergeants at Mace: to make Laws, Statutes, Orders, and Constitutions among themselves, to have one or more Printers and Gravers, with a power to Print what they shall see good, to take and anatomize dead Bodies of Persons who have been put to death by order of Law, to erect Colledges, &c.

Power
by their
Charter.

The Office of the President (this year Sir *Cyril Wyche*) is to call, and dissolve the Meetings, to propose the Matter whereon to consider,

to

to put Questions, to call for Experiments, to admit the Members that from time to time shall be elected, &c.

Treasurer. The Treasurer (this year Mr. *Abraham Hill*) receives and disburfes all Moneys.

Secretaries. The Secretaries (this year *Francis Aston* Esq; and Dr. *Rob. Plott*) read all Letters and Informations, replies to all addressees and Letters from Foreign parts, or from others, take notice of the Orders and Material Passages at the Meetings, Register all Experiments, all certain Informations, all Conclusions, &c. Publish whatsoever is ordered and allowed by the *Society*.

Curators. The Curators, or Experimentors, are to receive the directions of the *Society*, and at another Meeting, bring all to the Test, and the *Society* judges thereof, whereby the World may have the concurring Testimony of many Persons of undoubted credit, for the Truth of whatever they shall publish.

The manner of Electing Fellows. Their manner of Electing Fellows, is according to the *Venetian* way, by Ballotting. At one Assembly, the Candidate is proposed by some that know him well; the next he may be put to the Scrutiny, for which the Candidate must have the major number of 21 Suffrages at the least, and then at that, or the next Assembly, he may be introduced, and solemnly admitted by the President. At his admission he subscribes this promise following, *viz.* That he will endeavour to promote the good of the Royal Society of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge. After this, he may at any time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his hand to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the *Society*.

Early barges and Admit. When any one is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer only 40 s. and then 13 s. a quarter,

so long as he continues a Member of the *Society*.

Their Meeting was before the dreadful Fire at *Gresham-Colledge* in *London*, every *Wednesday* at three of the Clock in the afternoon; and since, was by the favour of the Lord *Henry Howard*, late Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*, at *Arundel-house*, the same day and hour, but is now again at *Gresham-Colledge* every *Wednesday* about the same hour.

The design of the *Royal Society* is in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature, or of Art, which can come within their reach, so that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a mark on the Errours which have been strengthened by long Prescription; to restore the Truths that have been neglected, to push on those which are already known to more various uses; to make the way more passable to what remains unrevealed, &c. Their Design.

The business of their weekly Meetings is to order, to take account, consider, and discourse of *Philosophical* Experiments and Observations; to read, hear, and discourse upon Letters from all Parts, Reports, and other Papers containing *Philosophical* Matters; to view and discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art; to consider what to deduce from them, how they may be improved for the benefit of Mankind, which is their main aim. Weekly Meetings.

In their discoursing, they lay aside all set Speeches, and eloquent Harangues, (as fit to be banisht out of all Civil Assemblies, as a thing found by woful experience, especially in *England*, fatal to Peace and good Manners) and every one endeavours to express his opinion, or desire, in the plainest, and most concise manner. Objection against this

But the greatest Question amongst some Men at present is, *What hath this Royal Society done all this* Society answered.

this while ? which, for the satisfaction of those Men, shall here receive such an Answer, as the intended brevity of this Book will allow.

Experi-
ments made
by the So-
ciety.

The *Royal Society* then, since their first Institution, hath made a vast number of Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made Particular enquiries into very many things of the Heavens, as well as of the Earth, Eclipses, Comets, Meteors, Mines, Plants, Animals, Earth-quakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations: Of Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires: Of Tides, Currents, and Depths of the Sea, and many hundred other things; They have composed many excellent short Histories of Nature, of Arts, of Manufactures, and of Works, whereof some are extream curious. In a word, the Discoveries and Inventions, made, should we say, but by some few Persons of this Society, if well considered, seem to surpass the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advanta-
ges and
Profit by
it.

But, what advantage and benefit appears after so many Meetings? It is true, they have made many Experiments of *Light*, (as the Excellent Lord Bacon, calls them) and perhaps not so many Experiments of *Fruit* or *Profit*, yet without doubt, some may hereafter find out no small use and benefit, even in those Luciferous Experiments, which now seem only curious and delightful: but it is also as true, that the *Royal Society* hath made a great number of Experiments and Inventions, very profitable and advantageous to Mankind. They have mightily improved the Naval, Civil and Military Architecture. They have advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation. They have not only put this Kingdom upon planting Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-Greens, but also *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*,
Barb.

Barbadoes ; all our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society : They have awakned the whole Civilized, Lettered, and Intelligent World, so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge, and Practical Studies ; upon new Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society, to be examined, approved, or corrected ; so that if any of the present *English* Nation be so blind, as not to see the usefulness of this Society, Posterity and Foreigners, will, to their shame, acknowledge it with gratitude.

To conclude, They have registred Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reduced them into one common Stock, and laid some part of them up in publick Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity : hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually augmenting through all future Ages. A thing, if begun in time of the Learned *Greeks* or *Romans*, nay, if it had been begun but in the very last Resurrection of Learning, in this last Age, what Wonders would it in all probability by this time have produced ? What depth of Nature would now have been unfathomed ? what faculty of the Soul would be now in the dark ? what part of Humane Infirmities would not have been provided against ?

Moreover, The *Royal Society*, for the advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors, as may be serviceable to that Design ; toward which, the late Earl Marshal of *England* hath been pleased to bestow on the *Society*, the whole *Norfolcian Library*, with a free permission of changing such Books as are not proper for their Work, where.

Their Library.

whereby in a short time they will be able to shew a Compleat Collection, of all that hath been publisht in Antient and Modern Languages, which either regard the production of Nature, or the Effects of all Manual Arts.

Their Repository,

At *Gresham-Colledge* is their *Repository*, the free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal Esq;* lately describ'd by *Dr. Grew*; wherein are to be seen many thousands of great Rarities, fetch'd (some of them) from the farthest corners of the habitable World, as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths, some things Petrified, others Ossified, Mummies, Gumms, &c. Divers of which have been since added by other worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Persons; and in a short time is like to be (if not already) one of the largest, and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

Their Coat of Arms.

The Coat of Arms granted by His Majesty to the *Royal Society*, is a Scutcheon with three Lyons of *England*, in chief, intimating, That the *Society is Royal*; the Crest is an Eagle, and the Supporters Hunting Hounds, Emblems of the quickest Sight and Smelling, to intimate the Sagacity, employed in penetrating and searching after the Works of Nature.

An Exact
LIST
Of the
ROYAL SOCIETY,

As they are at this present,
And put in Alphabetical Order.

HIS Sacred Majesty King *Charles the Second*,
Founder and Patron.

His Royal Highness *James Duke of YORK*.

His Highness *Ferdinand Albert, Duke of Brunf-
wick and Lunenburgh*.

Arthur *Earl of*
Robert *Earl of*
Thomas
William
James
Elias
Sir Robert

Anglesey.
Alisbury.
Allen, *M. D.*
Aerskin, *Esquire*.
Ardern, *D.D.D. of Chest.*
Ashmole, *Esquire*.
Atkins, *Knight*.

John

John

Aubrey, *Esquire.*George *Duke of*

Buckingham.

Robert

Boyle, *Esquire.*

Nicholas

Bagnal, *Esquire.*

Mr. Edward

Baly.

William

Balle, *Esquire.*

Ralph

Bathurst, *D. D.*

John

Bemde, *Esquire.*

Edward

Barnard, *B.D. Astr. Prof.*

Andrew

Birch, *M. D.*

William

Bridgman, *Esquire.*

Sir John

Brook, *Baronet.*

Gilbert

Burnet, *D. D.*William *Lord*

Cavendish.

Charles *Lord*

Clifford.

John *Lord Bishop of*

Chester.

Edward *Lord Bish. of*

Cork and Ross.

Edward

Chamberlain, *L. L. D.*

Hugh

Chamberlain, *M. D.*

Sir John

Charden, *Knight.*

Walter

Chetwin, *Esquire.*

Sir Winston

Churchil, *Knight.*

Henry

Clark, *M. D.*

Andrew

Clench, *M. D.*

Mr. Dethleuus

Cluverus

Peter

Courthope, *Esquire.*

Thomas

Coxe, *M. D.*

Daniel

Coxe, *M. D.*

Thomas

Coxe, *Esquire.*

John

Creed, *Esquire.*

Thomas

Crispe, *Esquire.*

Sir John

Cutler, *Kt. and Baronet.*William *Earl of*

Devonshire.

Charles *Lord*

Dursley.

Sir Anthony

Dean, *Knight.*

Sir Richard
Henry
John

Edgcomb, *Kt. of the B.*
Eve, *Esquire.*
Evelyn, *Esquire.*

Mr. Thomas
Sir William
Mr. William
Sir Rowland

Firmin.
Godolphin, *Knight.*
Gould.
Gwynn, *Knight.*

George *Marquess of*
Thomas *Lord*
Theodore
Henry
Sir Edward

Hallifax.
Howard of Norfolk.
Haack, *Esquire.*
Hall, *Esquire.*
Harley, *Knight of the Bath.*
Haines, *Esquire.*
Hayes, *Knight.*
Herbert, *Esquire.*
Holder, *D. D.*
Hook, *Geom. Prof. Gresh.*
Houghton.
Howard, of Norfolk, *Esq.*
Howard of Norfolk, *Esq.*
Howard, *Esquire.*

—
Sir James
John
William
Mr. Robert.
Mr. John
Charles
Edward
John Stafford

Alexander *Earl of*
Edmund
Jodocus

Kincardin.
King, *M. D.*
Krul, *M. D.*

Robert *Earl of*
Joseph
Sir John
John
Mr Francis
Sir James
Sir John
John
Christopher
Daniel

Lindsey, *L. Great Cham.*
Lane, *Esquire.*
Laurence, *Knight.*
Lock, *Esquire.*
Lodwik.
Long, *Knight and Baronet.*
Souther, *Baronet.*
Mapletoft, *M. D.*
Merret, *M. D.*
Mills, *D. D.*

Walter

Walter
Henry
Allen

Mills, M. D.
More, D. D.
Moulen, M. D.

Henry *Duke of*
William
Thomas
Walter
Sir Paul
John
Mr. Isaac

Norfolk, *Earl Mar. of E.*
Napper *Esquire.*
Neal, *Esquire.*
Needham, M. D.
Neile, *Knight.*
Newburg, *Esquire.*
Newton, *Math. Prof. Luc.*

Philip
Edward
Henry
Samuel
Mr. William
Samuel
John
Sir John
William
Sir William
Mr. Thomas
Robert
Sir Thomas
Walter
Sir William
Thomas
Henry

Packer, *Esquire.*
Paget, A. M.
Paman, M. D.
Parker, D. D. A. D. of Can.
Payne, A. M.
Pepys, *Esquire.*
Pell, D. D.
Percival, *Baronet.*
Perry, A. M.
Petty *Kt.*
Pigot, A. M.
Pit, M. D. & *Prof. Anat.*
Player, *Knight.*
Pope, M. D.
Portman, K. & B. K. of the B.
Povey, *Esquire.*
Powle, *Esquire.*

John *Earl of*
Francis
Richard
Sir Paul

Radnor, L. P. of the Coun.
Roberts, *Esquire.*
Robinson, M. D.
Rycaut, *Kt.*

William *Earl of*
Seth *Lord Bishop of*
Mr. Oliver
Sir Jeremy

Strafford.
Salisbury.
Salisbury.
Sambrook, *Kt.*

Sir

Sir James	Shaen, <i>Knight and Bar.</i>
Thomas	Sheridon, <i>Esquire.</i>
Sir Philip	Skippon, <i>Knight.</i>
Frederick	Slare, <i>M. D.</i>
George	Smith, <i>M. D.</i>
Thomas	Smith, <i>D. D.</i>
William	Soame, <i>Esquire.</i>
Sir Robert	Southwell, <i>Knight.</i>
Thomas	Sprat, <i>D. D. D. of Westm.</i>

John <i>Earl of</i>	Twedale.
Sir Gilbert	Talbot, <i>Knight.</i>
Sir John	Talbot, <i>Knight.</i>
John	Tillotson, <i>D. D. D. of Can.</i>
John	Turner, <i>Esquire.</i>

Sir Theodore de	Vaux, <i>Knight.</i>
Nathaniel	Vincent, <i>D. D.</i>
Isaac	Vossius, <i>D. D.</i>

Charles <i>Earl of</i>	Worcester.
George <i>L. Bishop of</i>	Winton.
Thomas <i>Lord Viscount</i>	Weymouth.
Richard	Waller, <i>Esquire.</i>
John	Wallis, <i>D. D. Geo. Pr. Sav.</i>
Sir Patience	Ward, <i>Knight.</i>
Sir George	Wheeler, <i>Knight.</i>
Sir Paul	Whichcot, <i>Kt. and Bar.</i>
Charles	Willoughby, <i>M. D.</i>
William	Winde, <i>Esquire.</i>
Robert	Wood, <i>LL. D.</i>
John	Wray, <i>M. A.</i>
Sir Peter	Wyche, <i>Knight.</i>
Edmund	Wylde, <i>Esquire.</i>

John <i>L. A. Bishop of</i>	York.
John <i>Lord</i>	Yester.

Persons of other Nations.

Ds. Adrianus	Auzout.
Ds. Conradus van Ds. Ismael	Beuninghen, <i>Consul. Amstel.</i> Bullialdus.
Ds. Jo. Dominicus	Cassini, <i>Astr. Reg. Par.</i>
Ds. Ant. Alvares da	Cunha, <i>Reg. Lus. Archida.</i>
Ds. Josephus	De Faria <i>Legat. Portugal.</i>
Ds. Johannes	Hevelius, <i>Cons. Dantisc.</i>
Ds. Joh. Christianus	Heusch, <i>M. D.</i>
Ds. Urbanus	Hiern.
Ds. Christianus	Huygens de Zulichem.
Ds. Henricus	Justel.
Ds. Thedorus	Kerchringius.
Ds. Gregorius	Leti.
Ds. Gothofred. Guliel.	Lebnitius, <i>J. V. D.</i>
Ds. Antonius	Leuwenhoek, <i>Delphensis.</i>
Ds.	Leyonberg. <i>Leg. Sueciæ ext.</i>
Ds. Marcellus	Malpighius, <i>M. D.</i>
Ds. Nicolaus	Mercator.
Ds. Gasper de	Meres de Souza <i>J. V. D. Lus.</i>
Ds. Dionysius	Pappin, <i>M. D.</i>
Ds. Jo. Ambrosius	Sarotti.
Ds. Ez. de	Spanheim.
Ds. Gulielmus	Schroter.
Ds. Franciscus	Travagini, <i>Phil. Venet.</i>

*A List of the present Council of the
Royal Society.*

Sir Cyril Wyche, Knight, President.

William
Francis

Aglionby, M. D.
Aston, Esquire, Secretary.

George Earl of
Edward

Berkley.
Brown, M. D.

Daniel
William

Colwal, Esquire.
Croon, M. D.

John

Flamsted, Astron. Reg.

Thomas
Nehemiah

Gale, D. D.
Grew, M. D.

Mr. Edmund
Thomas
Abraham
Sir John

Hallye.
Henshaw, Esquire.
Hill, Esquire.
Hoskins, Kt. and Bar.

Martin

Lyfter, M. D.

Roger

Meredith, Esquire.

Robert

Plot, L. L. D. Secretary.

Sir Robert

Redding, Kt. and Bar.

Edward

Tyson, M. D.

Sir Joseph
Sir Christopher

Williamson, Knight.
Wren, Kt. Surv. Gen.

OF

Time of Election.

Of these Members of the Council; Eleven are to be continued for the next year, and ten more to be added to that number, all to be chosen yearly upon the Feast of *St. Andrew* in the Morning; after which Election they all Dine together at a Venison-Feast.

By the foregoing List, it may be observed, that as our famous King *Edward* the Third, who was Founder and Sovereign of the Noble Order of the Garter, for the Encouragement of Valour, and Valiant Persons, was pleased to condescend to make himself one of the 26 Fellows: So our Gracious Sovereign King *Charles* the Second, for the promoting Arts and Sciences, and to encourage Learned and Virtuous Men, hath been pleased, after the Example of the greatest, and most renowned Monarchs that ever were in the World, not only to Found and Patronize this most ingenious Institution, but even to enroll Himself one of the Number.

The Reader may also perceive by this List, how many Sober, Learned, Solid, Ingenuous Persons, of different Degrees, Religions, Countries, Professions, Trades and Fortunes, have united and conspired, laying aside all Names of distinction, amicably to promote Experimental Knowledge.

Of

Of the Society for Insuring Houses in Case of Fire.

HERE it may be very proper to mention certain other Societies of ingenious Persons, who have entered into Partnerships for management and carrying on some profitable Inventions; amongst which, the New Office of Insurance, for Insuring Houses in case of Fire, is none of the most inconsiderable, where for 6 d. in the pound Rent, a House is Insured for one year, and to discount by way of Purchase; That is, for a House of 10 l. per ann. Rent, paying 25 s. it will be Insured seven years; for 35 s. eleven years; for 50 s. one and twenty years; and for as often as it shall happen to be burnt down in that term of years, the Insurers are to pay 100 l. each time; but if only damaged by Fire, then to make good all Repairs thereof. Proportionable to which Rates, all Houses, of greater, or lesser Rents, are to be computed. For Security of which Sums, to be so paid for Re-building such Houses, the Undertakers have settled Rents in London, to the value of 2100 l. per ann. which security has been approved of, by very Eminent and Learned Counsel.

The Names of the Insurers are,

Samuel Vincent, Esq;
Dr. Nicholas Barbon.
John Parsons, Esq;
Felix Calverd, Esq;
Barnard Turner, Esq;
John Lyford, Esq;

John Hind, Esq;
Mr. Edward Noel.
Mr. John Wilson.
Mr. Thomas Price.
Mr. Samuel Newton.
Mr. Samuel Tookey.

Part II.

R

They

They have a great number of Servants in Liverie with Badges, who are Watermen, and other Lusty Persons, dwelling in several parts of the City, who are always to be ready on all occasions of sudden Fires; which these labour with great Dexterity to suppress; and commonly expose themselves to extraordinary hazards. This Insurance Office is kept on the backside of the Royal *Exchange*.

Of the Society for Milling Lead.

Milled Lead.

Its usefulness before sheet Lead.

ANother excellent Invention for benefit of the publick, in the preservation of Buildings, and Shipping, is that of Milling Lead, which being first cast into Sheets of about 40 pound to the Foot Square, is by their Mill drawn down to any degree of Thickness or Thinness, keeping the usual breadth, and twice as long as can be cast, suited to all uses where sheet Lead is, about Churches, Houses, &c. By reason of its Solidity, Smoothness, and exact equality, it is reasonably admitted to be much thinner than cast Lead for coverings, and therefore much cheaper and more durable, than that, which being very unequal gives the Sun power to draw the weaker parts, more than the stronger, from whence the frequent Cracking, Cockling, and destruction of that Covering arises, and the great advantages to Buildings, from the Beauty, Lightness and duration of this.

Also

Also this Milled Lead being drawn down to two or three pound to the Foot square, and nailed to the Ship sides with small Nails, of a certain Mettal that does not rust, nor corrode the Lead, is a sure preservation of the Plank against the Worm, so destructive to Shipping in the Straights, and all Voyages to the Southward, and for many reasons does appear, a much cheaper sheathing, than the usual way with Boards, the frequent Graveings being totally saved, and the sheathing being Mettal, yielding its value when stript off, to melt down again; whereas the Board sheathing stript off, is of no value, and the Plank much weakened and injured by the great Iron Nails, used therein, besides the many other advantages to Shipping, in point of cleanness, duration, sailings, &c. as hath been experimented on several of his Majesties Ships of War, as the *Phoenix*, *Dreadnought*, *Henrietta*, *Mary*, *Lyon*, *Bristol*, *Forefight*, *Harwich*, all done, some ten, twelve, fourteen years ago, and many others since.

Proper for sheathing Ships.

This excellent Invention was first found out by that most Ingenious and Worthy Gentleman, Sir Francis Watson, and the Manufacture and sole Trade thereof is managed by the Agents of the Honourable Sir Philip Howard, Sir Francis Watson, and Partners, who have obtained an Act of Parliament for the same. The Treasurer of this Society is William Hewer, Esq; living in York Buildings.

Inventor.

Here was also intended an account of the late useful Invention, of making Salt Water fresh, of admirable benefit and convenience, not only at Sea, but also near the Sea Coast, where no Water, but what is Salt or Brackish, is to be

Art of making Salt Water fresh.

had. This Art was lately found out by the Honourable *Robert Fitz-Gerrald*, Esq; and is also carried on by Partnership. The Society being all of Persons of Quality, have an Office in *Leathbury*, where their Business is managed. But of this, as likewise of the several Societies of Merchants, particularly, the *Turkey, East-India, Royal African Companies*, &c. something is intended to be said in the next Edition of this Book.

The Reader may take notice that this Impression having been long in the Press, many Alterations happened in the Interval, amongst others some remarkable; as that the Right Honourable *Sir Lionel Jenkins*, one of His Majesties principal Secretaries of State, having long prayed the King to permit him (by reason of his Indisposition) to resign that place, and His Majesty having at last been pleased to grant it, (though with much unwillingness, because of the great satisfaction His Majesty hath always had in his Services) the Right Honourable, *Sidney Godolphin*, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, was chosen by His Majesty to succeed him in that Honourable Employment.

The Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Mistaken in pag. 210 of the first part.

Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, Capt. Francis Villers, Esq; Lieutenant.

Sir Humphrey Sturt, Kt. Standard-bearer.

William Thomas, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque.

Thomas Hales, Esq;

Sir Thomas Row, Kt.

Anthony Gawdy, Esq;

Hugh Teynt, Esq;

Sir Robert Dacres, Kt.

Roger Conisby, Esq;

Abraham Clerke, Esq;

John Hubbard, Esq;

John West, Esq;

William Ashton, Esq;

John Barnard, Esq;

Walter Baker, Esq;

George Farrington, Esq;

Edward Courthrop, Esq;

Charles Gostwick, Esq;

Edward Glynn, Esq;

Sir Gerr. Fleetwood, Kt.

Daniel Vivian, Esq;

Thomas Francis, Esq;

Charles Cludd, Esq;

Sir Tho. Kniveston, Bar.

Christopher Turner, Esq;

William Rowley, Esq;

Edward Maynard, Esq;

Peter Cooke, Esq;

John Estcourt, Esq;

Lancelot Lake, Esq;

Richard Willis, Esq;

Thomas Manning, Esq;

William Morgan, Esq;

Bernard Turner, Esq;

Ambrose Sicomb, Esq;

Sir Tho. J-anson, Bar.

John Cooper, Esq;

Charnock Heron, Esq;

Abraham Duplex, Esq;

Henry Byne, Esq;

Tho. Orme, Esq;

Miles Marsh, Esq;

John Hastings, Esq;

Richard Child, Gentleman, Harbinger.

A

TABLE

Of the second Part of
the Present State of
England.

A

A Dmiral.	166
Admiralty	285
African Company	341
America, his Majesties Territories there	340
Archbishops	24
Archdeacon	30
Arches Court	173
Artillery Company	211
Audience Court	34
Arms a Coat, how obtai- ned	293

B

Barristers	262
Becons	146

Benchers

Bishops Function	12
Bishops Jurisdiction	13
Bishops Making	16
Bishops Consecration	19
Bishops Translation	21
Brittains Burse	309

C

Cambridge	330
Castles	147
Chancellors 35 and	288
Chancery Court	109
Chancery Officers	114
Cities	128
Civilians Colledge	272
Civilians a List	289
Charter House	297

The Table.

Christmas at Inns of Court	276	Ecclesiastical Persons	18
Church Wardens	26	Ecclesiastical Causes	35
Clerks of the Privy Council	8	Ecclesiastical Laws	35
Clerk of the Market	126	Ecclesiastical Tryals	36
Colledges in London	258	Ecclesiastical Punishments	37
Common Pleas Court	87	English Ministers in foreign Courts	342
Common Pleas Officers	89	England the best ordered State in the World	335
Companies of Traders	205	Excise Office	249
Privy Council	I	Exchequer Court	93
Constables High	126	Exchequer Officers	96
Constables Petty	129	Exchequer Lower	102
Constable of the Tower	213	Exchange.	193
Consuls English in foreign Parts	343	Excommunications	37
Convocation	29	Foreign Ministers in this Court, a List	344
Coroners	126	G	
Court of Archdeacons	35	Garrisons	138
Court of Delegates	277	Government of England in particular	I
Court of High Commission	33	Government of Cities	128
Court of Kings Bench	82	Government of London	197
Court of Lords	79	Government Civil	127
Cursitors	119	Government of Counties	123
Custom House	238	Government Ecclesiastical	29
D		Government Military	131
Dean and Chapter	22	Government of Villages	128
Deans Rural	24	Governors in America	340
Doctors Commons	272	Grammar Schools	334
E		Gresham Colledge	295
East India Presidents &c.	341	Guernsey Island	339
Ecclesiastical Government	29	H	

The Table.

H

Hearth Office	249
Heralds Colledge	297
House of Commons	45
House of Lords	47

I

Jersey Island	338
Inns of Court	260
Inns of Court Mooting	264
Inns of Chancery	259
Inner Barristers	262
Ireland	337
Insurance Office	361
Insurers Names	362
Judges	

K

Kings at Arms	291
Kings Bench	82

L

Lancaster Dutchy	108
Laws of Rhodes	
Lead Milling Art	362
London Bridge	230
London Burnt	187
London City	178
London Colledges	258
London Government	197
London Lieutenantcy	150
London Rebuilt	193
London Militia	208

London Tythes	108
Long Parliament	80
Lord Lieutenants	148
Lord Mayor	200 and 207

M

Markets in London	309
Market Clerk thereof	126
Master of the Ordinance	
Merchants	
Military Government	131
Militia Maritime	151
Militia standing	144
Mint in the Tower	223
Monument of London	
Fire	232
Mooting Inns of Court	264
Musæum at Oxford	325

N

Navy Charges	177
Navy Office	172
Navy Officers	241
Navy List	157

O

Officers of Chancery	
Officers of Kings Bench	
Officers of Common Pleas	
Ordination of Deacons	27
Ordination of Priests	28
Oxford University	312

The Table.

Oxford Musæum	325	Royal Societies List	353
Oxford Philosophical Society	328	<i>Their Council</i>	359
		Royal Sovereign	154
		Royal Exchange	193

P

Packet Boats	253
Parliament Court	43
Parliament Men 63 and 65	
Paper Office	10
Patrons of Churches	25
Pauls, London	183
Pauls School	300
Peculiars Court	34
Penance	39
Peny-Post	255
Post-Office	252
Prebendary	23
Prerogative Court	276
Privy Council	1
Privy Seals	7
Philosophical Society at Oxford	328
Physicians Colledge	292
Physicians a List	294
Pursuivants	290
Piazza or Square Places	309

R

Reader at Inns of Court	263
Records in the Tower	226
Rectors of Parishes	24
River new	195
Rool d'Oleron	170
Royal Society	346

S

Scotland	338
Secretary of State	7
Sexton or Clerk	27
Signet Clerks	7
Sheriffs of London	203
Sheriffs of Counties	125
Ships, a List	157
Serjeants at Law	269
Serjeants Inn	268
Serjeants making	269
Sion Colledge	296
Southwark	309
Statues of K. Ch. I. and K. Ch. II.	301

T

Thames River	194
Tower of London	212
Trade of London	196
Treasury Officers	241

V

Vice Admiral	168
Vicar General	
Universities	312
Utter Barrester	

W

The Table.

W

Whitehall

308

Y

Wardrobe Office 256
Westminster Abby 306
Wine license Commis-
sioners 251

Yards for building of
Ships 174

FINIS.

ERRATA.

PAge 23. line 37. read *Prebendam & Sedile*
in choro. line 38. read *Canonici in Herbâ.*
p. 316. line 8. read *The present Vice-Chancellor is*
Dr. Lloyd, Principal of Jesus Colledge, ib.
l. 20. r. *The present Proctors are, Mr. John Maffey*
of Merton Colledge, and Mr. Philip Clerk of
Mary Magd. Colledge. p. 320. l. 26. r. *Edmond*
Hall, Mr. Crosthwait Principal. p. 329. l. 11.
r. *Dr. Hen. Aldrich.*











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